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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RIBBLE).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 10, 2014.

I hereby appoint the Honorable REID J. RIBBLE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2014, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 1 hour and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

REBUILDING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HIMES. Mr. Speaker, I am moved to rise today because this House, starting yesterday and continuing into today, is considering a complicated bill called the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Mr. Speaker, that is a complicated set of words. This is the bill, of course, in which we fund the Nation's transportation infrastructure.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, because this bill is not just bad policy, but it is a danger to the safety and economic health of my constituents and to all Americans.

What is it that we are talking about here? We are talking about the money that the Congress appropriates to build and improve our highways, our bridges, and our railways. I wonder who in this House doesn't have bridges or highways or railways in their district? This is the bone, it is the arteries on which we build our economic growth and on which the jobs that we spend so much time talking about are created. Without good highways, without the ability to move people, goods, and services around this country, we are nothing. We will not be serious about creating jobs.

Now, let's take a little tour on how we are doing on our highways, our bridges, and our railways. Just last Friday, I got caught on a Metro-North train in my district because a 100-year-old bridge in Norwalk got stuck in the open position. Thousands of my constituents sitting on trains and in train stations at Grand Central, at Norwalk, and at Stanford were unable to get home.

There have been derailments on this rail line, including some that have been fatal. I live about a mile upstream of a bridge on Interstate 95, the single biggest artery in the Northeast of the United States, that just shy of 20 years ago fell down, killing a bunch of people and creating huge economic havoc.

This is true nationally. The stats are out there. The amount of investment that we need to make in this country to be competitive with the Chinese, with the Europeans, who are spending far more on the bones and sinew of their economies, is huge numbers.

So, what are we doing about it? What are we doing about it right now in this House? Well, the bill I mentioned proposes to spend \$70 billion on transpor-

tation. That sounds like a big number—a lot of zeros. But let's put that into context. A couple of weeks ago, this House decided to spend about \$600 billion on our military, which is fine. It is an incredible military that we have. Add in security and intelligence, and you get a number of about \$700 billion that this House chose to spend on our national security. That is 10 times what we are now choosing to spend on transportation. We are spending 10 times protecting this Nation than we are on actually building this Nation and providing the economic infrastructure that will create the economic growth and jobs that we all say we need—\$70 billion. By the way, that is 1 percent less than we spent last year, and \$20 billion less than the President's request.

Amtrak—now I understand that many of my colleagues don't rely on Amtrak. I rely on it every single week, and, by the way, an awful lot of my colleagues do. I see them on my way down here. Amtrak is proposed to be reduced in funding by 15 percent—half of what the President thinks is necessary in his budget. Who thinks that this is a good idea, Mr. Speaker? Who thinks that it is a good idea in a country where we are supposedly serious about creating jobs to underinvest in the artery, the bone, and the sinew that allows us to grow jobs in this country? That is not a good idea. And, yet, we are fending off amendments to cut investment even more in our transportation infrastructure.

Are there people in this country who don't sit in traffic wasting time that they could be spending with their family, taking away their focus on their businesses that they would like to grow? There aren't many of them, and yet this House chooses to reduce the investment in the country that we supposedly hold dear.

I am tired of it, Mr. Speaker. I am tired of my constituents having their

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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lives damaged, having their safety put at risk, and having their businesses jeopardized because we have not invested enough in our infrastructure. Is there a State out there, by the way, that has an extra billion or two dollars lying around? Because some of my colleagues think that maybe the States should be investing. But I am curious. Is there a State out there that has an extra \$5 billion in their budget to step in where the Federal Government should be active? I don't think so. I don't hear that. And yet this House is about to reduce the spending on transportation.

Mr. Speaker, this cannot stand.

GE EXPANSION IN WEST JEFFERSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, last week, it was my great pleasure to participate in a groundbreaking at a plant expansion at the GE manufacturing facility in West Jefferson, North Carolina. The expansion will allow GE to produce more of the company's incredibly popular LEAP engine, which will power next-generation aircraft from around the globe. The 80,000-square-foot factory expansion will provide for additional machining capacity and represents a \$65 million investment by GE in West Jefferson.

The LEAP jet engine has proven to be incredibly popular, with commitments or orders for more than 6,000 LEAP engines to date. This is especially remarkable because the LEAP does not enter service until 2016. Once it does enter service, it will power planes such as the Boeing 737 MAX and the Airbus A320neo.

GE is familiar with the fact that high quality workers can be found in North Carolina, since the company already has more than 1,300 employees at locations in West Jefferson, Durham, Wilmington, and Asheville. The current expansion is expected to add 105 new jobs over the next 2½ years.

I am exceptionally pleased that GE is partnering with Wilkes Community College to give local workers the skills needed to compete for the new jobs this expansion will bring to West Jefferson. This innovative worker education program will allow current and prospective employees to learn in a hands-on environment with state-of-the-art machinery.

Mr. Speaker, this is just the type of program that we need to close the skills gap and give hardworking Americans the opportunity to compete for the 4 million jobs that are available now.

This expansion will demonstrate, yet again, that American manufacturing and American workers can compete in the global economy. There is no more fulfilling aspect of our jobs here than to be invited to be present for the an-

nouncement of more jobs in our districts. Everyone in the area is excited for the community of West Jefferson, and I look forward to a very successful future for the innovative education partnership between GE and Wilkes Community College. Thanks to GE for making this investment, and thanks to the employees at GE West Jefferson for your great effort and commitment to excellence.

DR. PEPPER BOTTLING COMPANY

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, last week, I was energized and inspired by the opportunity to tour the Dr. Pepper Bottling Company in West Jefferson, North Carolina. This plant has been recognized for the high quality of its products and was a recipient of the 2013 Caleb Bradham President's Award.

This award is named after North Carolina native and Pepsi founder, Caleb Bradham. This year, only 19 plants across the country received the award out of hundreds of bottlers across this country. According to The Jefferson Post:

The company received the award for the production of its 12-ounce glass bottle sodas, which are bottled in downtown West Jefferson. West Jefferson Dr. Pepper glass bottle products are wildly popular among soda enthusiasts.

The Dr. Pepper Bottling Company has been making drinks in West Jefferson since 1940, when it was founded by H.R. Vannoy. Among the employees are three generations of the Vannoy family, whose patriarch began the company. I wish the company and all of its employees many more years of success.

SERGEANT LUKE PORTER—OLD GUARD COMMISSIONING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Sergeant Luke Porter of State College, Pennsylvania, serving within the United States Army's 4th Battalion, 3rd Infantry Regiment—better known as The Old Guard.

On June 9, Sergeant Porter was formally inducted into the ultra-selective unit which stands guard as a Sentinel for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Since 1958, only 622 other individuals have been selected to share in Sergeant Porter's distinct honor and responsibility. He now will become number 623.

The Sentinels at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier stand guard over their fallen brothers-in-arms 365 days a year in squelching heat, rain, hurricanes, and blizzards.

Sergeant Porter could not have made it this far in his military services without the life lessons and guidance of his parents and family, who were present during the ceremony, and during his first changing of the guard.

Congratulations, Sergeant Porter, on this outstanding distinction. You have joined a highly motivated regiment

that proudly honors all American servicemembers who are "known but to God." May you remain resolute in your convictions and serve as an example for the countless others selflessly serving in our Armed Forces.

70TH COMMEMORATION OF D-DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, I had the privilege of joining the President of the United States in the official delegation to the 70th commemoration of D-Day.

It was not a normal experience of an international codel, the opportunity to interact with our colleagues and allies in Europe, but it was a testament and a testimony to the continuing strength, determination, and value of the United States of America. It was a moving experience. It was an experience based in reality.

We listened to the recounting of the deliberations of General Montgomery, General Eisenhower, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and many others. We listened to the stories of young men, many of whom signed up at the age of 15 or 16, 17, wanting to serve their country, not knowing where they would go, now in their late 80s and early 90s, and some would say the sweetest men that you had ever seen, showing pictures, telling stories, and shedding a tear about the comrades that were left on Omaha Beach or Sword Beach, soldiers that didn't speak the same language but understood the words of liberation and freedom.

I would only say that I hope this challenges this body called the House of Representatives, that they didn't wear the armor of Republicans or Green Party or Tea Party or Independent Party or Democratic Party; they wore the armor of an American.

What wonderful words of General Eisenhower, who said that he needed the unity, the strength of all, or the sadness of those who ploughed their way onto the beach, seasick and nauseous as they were, losing tons of equipment, and, unfortunately, at times coming and falling over bodies of bleeding soldiers, losing some 10,000 in the first day.

Where is the America of that time, prepared to take up comprehensive immigration reform or prepared to take up serious gun regulations to stop this unending violence in America, even the shooting of two law enforcement officers? What has America come to?

□ 1015

Where is its greatness? Where is the reality that we are the generations that have inherited those young men's lives—and young women's, the Rosie Riveters—who left their homes, sacrificing? Where is the placement of the Voting Rights Act reauthorization, which is a bipartisan bill? Why haven't we passed that to show that liberty is real in the United States of America?

I had moments where tears fell—of joy—and the privilege of talking to and meeting these men, watching them receive the honor from the French people, and as we walked through the streets even today, the people of France were saying thank you with a degree of emotion that knew that they would not be free, they would not be liberated, they would not be France if it had not been for those boys who left the soil of this United States; or those who came from Guadeloupe and Martinique, men of color who came and were trained from Fort Dix and then fought on the shores; or my uncle, who fought in Tunis and Ethiopia; and others who left my widowed grandmother, her three sons, leaving one behind—all of us have been touched.

So it is important that, even as we look to the status of Sergeant Bergdahl, that we look at it in a spirit of fairness, not grandstanding, not partisan politics, but finding out the facts and realizing that America is greater than divisive politics when you look to the Greatest Generation of which we have now been given the gift of their life, their sacrifice.

No one will be the same after they have walked amongst the white crosses that represent the blood shed by America, not to conquer Europe, but to free Europe. That is our mantra, and that is what we should do for the American people, not to conquer them, but to free them from violence, from inconsistent policies, and certainly from the inability to vote.

I pay tribute to the 70th commemoration of the brilliance of America and the spirit of her youth, and I tell everyone that that brilliance and that spirit is not lost upon us today.

I am happy because I know that embedded in all of those who walk the streets of this Nation and call themselves an American have that same spirit, and we can make a difference in this country for all of those who need us.

AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, along with other Members of Congress, I attended a classified briefing on the swap of our soldier for the five Taliban leaders. I won't go into that, but I did have an opportunity to make a comment to the presenters.

I made a comment regarding my concern about the bilateral strategic agreement, known as BSA, and the fact that we continue to spend money in Afghanistan that we borrow from foreign nations.

Mr. Speaker, beside me today, I have a cartoon that was created by Mr. Milt Priggee, and it makes a point very well. It has Uncle Sam pointing out saying:

I want you.

Then the language beside it says:

To understand that if you can't afford to take care of your veterans, you can't afford to go to war.

Well, that makes my point very well because we seem to find all the money we need for Afghanistan to waste, and we know that waste, fraud, and abuse is worse today than it has ever been in the 12 years we have been in Afghanistan.

I would like to quote from the Daily Journal Online. The title is, "No end for Afghanistan's war on the U.S. taxpayer." I want to read two paragraphs from this online article:

John Sopko, the inspector general for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), may have taken Uncle Sam and shaken him by the lapels last month, but the media missed it. In short, Afghanistan is on life support, and Joe Citizen is its permanent IV. From your pockets, Uncle Sam has taken \$103 billion to build Afghanistan so far.

By the way, that figure doesn't include the cost of war-making. That is more money than we have spent on reconstruction for any one country in the history of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I just heard the Congressman from Connecticut talking about the infrastructure of his State, as well as America, and the poor shape it is in, but yet we find all the money we need for Afghanistan, so we can build their roads, so that the Taliban can blow up the roads. It makes no sense.

Mr. Speaker, SIGAR, on the job since 2008, has produced 118 audits and inspection reports and made 23 quarterly reports to Congress. I have read a few of these, certainly not all, but all you have to do is hear Mr. Sopko speak or read some of the reports from his organization, and you will be disgusted, as I am disgusted, with the stupidity of continuing to find money for Afghanistan while we cut programs right here in America.

Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, I went to Walter Reed Hospital. I knew there were two marines who had been injured in Afghanistan from my district, Camp Lejeune, which is in the Third District of North Carolina.

I happened, while being there, to meet four soldiers, one a colonel from Fort Bragg, which is not in my district, but in North Carolina. All four had lost at least one leg. Then when I met this young man from Louisiana, who is a marine from Camp Lejeune, his father was standing beside him.

He had lost both legs and an arm, and he is 23 years of age. I looked in the eyes of the father, who could not have been more than 50. I saw pain. I saw hurt. I saw worry about the future of his son's life, missing two legs and an arm.

Why are we still sending troops to Afghanistan? Yes, we are going to cut the troops, but we are going to keep 9,000 to 10,000 there. The Taliban will still go after them and try to blow off their legs and kill them.

Mr. Speaker, I want to quote Pat Buchanan, who I have great respect

for, particularly on foreign policy, because he and I agree:

Is it not a symptom of senility to be borrowing from the world so we can defend the world?

Let me repeat that:

Is it not a symptom of senility to be borrowing from the world so we can defend the world?

Mr. Speaker, I would put one word in there. I would change "senility" to "stupidity," and I will read it now: Is it not a symptom of stupidity to be borrowing from the world, so we defend the world?

Mr. Speaker, again, Uncle Sam is saying, Don't spend money overseas when you have got problems right here in America and our veterans are not being adequately cared for.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to end the spending in Afghanistan. It is time to stop sending our troops over there to be killed and have their legs and arms blown off.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask God to continue to bless America and bless our men and women in uniform.

INDIA'S SANITATION CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, the recent news account of a horrific murder and rape of two young girls in India shocked our consciousness, but one of the items that was interesting is that few of the news accounts actually detailed what put those young women at risk.

Julie McCarthy of NPR had a story which highlighted one of the greatest human global health challenges that created this situation. They were indeed attacked, raped, and hung from a tree after they were caught in a field.

These two young women didn't have access to a toilet, and like so many women around the world, but particularly in India, they went out in the fields at night to relieve themselves, and they went in a pair to minimize the likelihood that they would be isolated.

This is offensive on so many levels. It is emblematic of violence against women, the vicious attitudes by people towards lower castes, and the complicated dynamic of castes in rural India.

It is also testimony to the need to be able to have these young women—and others around the globe—have access to adequate sanitation facilities, so they don't have to sneak out at night or early in the morning, cloaked in darkness to disguise their embarrassment, to use a nearby field as their restroom.

One-half of India's population uses open fields for defecation. Fewer than half of Indian households have a toilet. The women and girls perform a ritual to deal with this most basic bodily function, often in fear and trepidation.

This is one more piece of evidence as to why the American effort to increase our help for access to basic sanitation and safe drinking water is a moral imperative, as well as being critical for global health, security, education, and stable economic development.

Globally, 2.5 billion men, women, and children do not have access to adequate sanitation. This means that there are more people on Earth with a cell phone than with a toilet. Countries where open defecation is more prevalent also have the highest numbers of deaths for children under five, high levels of undernutrition and poverty, and huge disparities between rich and poor.

The lack of adequate sanitation is a huge drag on economies at a national level. The total global economic losses associated with inadequate water supply and sanitation are estimated to be \$260 billion annually.

According to the World Bank for India alone, inadequate sanitation costs the country the equivalent of 6.4 percent of their gross domestic product, over \$50 billion a year.

Not only do women have to plan their day around performing this most basic bodily function, they are also most likely to be the family members tasked with collecting drinking water—often dirty and polluted—for their families.

In fact, in just one day, it is estimated that more than 152 million hours of women and girls' time is consumed for another most basic of human need—collecting water, often from distant, polluted sources. This is time not spent working on income-generating jobs, caring for family members, or securing an education. The average distance for many of these women and girls is 10 miles a day.

Like a woman's search for a safe place to relieve herself, the search for drinking water, particularly when they must walk alone before or after daylight hours, leaves her vulnerable to rape and other violent attacks.

The most acutely impacted, however, are children. Over 1,400 children die every day from diarrhea caused from dirty water and poor sanitation. The lack of access to safe drinking water means a child dies needlessly every minute.

These are heartbreaking stories and jarring facts, but there are solutions. That is why I am hopeful we will be able to work with our friends on the House Foreign Affairs Committee to move the bipartisan bill that I am working with Judge POE, Water for the World Act, H.R. 2901, to make American efforts more effective to deal with preventing the needless loss of a child's life every minute and the threat to young women and girls.

If we needed more evidence, consider the lynching of these two teenage rape victims in India. How could we not do all we can?

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY, SHANNON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from

Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in 19 years, I was unable to wake up and wish my wife, Shannon, a happy anniversary in person; so, Mr. Speaker, I stand here on the floor of the House today to do just that.

Shannon, you are not only my best friend, my rock, and my biggest supporter, you are the reason why I have this privilege of standing here in this great institution to serve the 13th District of Illinois. It is what you have shown us as not only a nurse, a mother, and as my best friend, it is a strength that only comes from being you.

Fifteen years ago, you stared at a battlefield of colon cancer in front of you. You stared down that battlefield, and you beat it.

What you may not know is that strength that you showed at that time is a strength that is an inspiration to not only me, but to our three children and to so many of us that know you.

Shannon, today, on our 19th anniversary, I stand here today to wish you the happiest of happy anniversaries, and I hope to be home soon this weekend to celebrate in person with you.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I didn't say, "I love you, Shannon," before I yielded back.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We thank You once again that we, Your creatures, can come before You and ask guidance for the men and women of the people's House.

Send Your spirit of wisdom as they face this day with difficult decisions to be made, determining among competing interests to appropriate funds for the programs required to serve the needs of our Nation. Might they work together with charity, and join their efforts to accomplish what our Nation needs to live into a prosperous and secure future.

Please keep all the Members of this Congress, and all who work for the people's House, in good health, that they might faithfully fulfill the great re-

sponsibility given them by the people of this great Nation.

Bless us this day and every day. May all that is done here this day be for Your greater honor and glory. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. CHU led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

OPERATION CHOKE POINT

(Mr. WILLIAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most abusive government overreaches in our Nation's history is happening right now under our watch. Operation Choke Point began quietly last year as a way for President Obama and the Justice Department to intimidate and strangle businesses they no longer support.

By forcing banks to cut ties with law-abiding businesses like sporting goods stores, licensed gun dealers, and thousands of others, these business owners have no recourse.

Once again, President Obama is circumventing the legal and legislative process that was set in place to protect the free market, personal choice, and individual freedom. When did it become okay for the Federal Government of the United States of America to tell business owners that their business is no longer wanted in America? That is socialism in its purest form.

Owning the banks and owning the market is the goal of this administration, and I urge my colleagues in Congress, as well as anyone who has ever owned or dreamed about owning their own business, to end the abuse. Operation Choke Point is an affront to the freedoms and liberty that millions of Americans have died to protect.

In God we trust.

RECOGNIZING BRAD KEARNS ON HIS RETIREMENT

(Mr. SWALWELL of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brad Kearns, chief of inspectors with the Alameda County District Attorney's Office, who is retiring at the end of June after 38 years of law enforcement experience.

Before serving as chief of inspectors, Brad worked for 24 years at the Oakland Police Department and also served as chief of police to the town of Moraga.

For 7 years as a deputy district attorney, I had the opportunity to work with Brad at the District Attorney's Office and appreciated his commitment to ensuring crime victims received the justice they deserved and also his openness to embracing new technologies to better prosecute cases.

It is fitting that I am honoring Brad in Washington, D.C., as just 2 years ago, he and I were here with District Attorney Nancy O'Malley for Federal advocacy to bring more Federal grant money back to the Alameda County District Attorney's Office.

Brad plans to take a well-earned retirement and spend it with his wife of 39 years, Diane, and his children and grandchildren, all of whom live nearby in the Bay Area.

On behalf of the residents of the East Bay, I want to thank Brad for his years of hard work and dedication to keeping our community safe. And I want to wish him well as he begins this new, exciting chapter in his life.

REMEMBERING THE SACRIFICES OF SERGEANT RACHEL CAREY AND ILLINOIS VETERANS

(Mr. HULTGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HULTGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Sergeant Rachel Carey, a courageous veteran, mother, and leader. Originally from Aurora, Sergeant Carey proudly served in the U.S. Army from 2003 until her passing on May 24, 2009, including tours in Afghanistan and Germany.

Rachel was only 24 years old when she lost her battle to cancer and left behind a loving daughter, Madison. I was privileged to honor Rachel as her name was added to the Kane County Veterans Memorial this past Memorial Day. Those present who were touched by her life spoke volumes about Rachel's impeccable character and honorable service.

This past week, I had the privilege to visit Normandy during the 70th anniversary of D-day during World War II. 553 Illinois soldiers were laid to rest in the Normandy American Cemetery, including Irvin Hinman, whose grave site I visited.

These servicemembers exemplify bravery on those French beaches, and we will remain ever indebted to their sacrifice.

WARREN WEINSTEIN, CAPTIVE OF AL QAEDA

(Mr. DELANEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of my constituent, Warren Weinstein, who has been held captive by al Qaeda for over 1,000 days. This past week, the headlines have been dominated by the release of Bowe Bergdahl. But these headlines should also remind us that there are other Americans held as prisoners overseas.

Warren is a loving husband, a father, and a grandfather. He is 72 years old. Recent videos released by al Qaeda show him in bad and deteriorating health. This is a man of peace and of love. He has dedicated his life to public service, starting with the Peace Corps up until his service with USAID, which is what he was doing in Pakistan when he was captured 4 days before his scheduled return.

I have written the administration and encouraged them to use all means available to bring Warren home. This week, I will be introducing a resolution in the House encouraging them to do the same for Warren and for every American held overseas. We must not forget these Americans. We must bring them home.

Warren, today you are not forgotten by this Congress or this country.

RURAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

(Mr. DAINES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAINES. Mr. Speaker, in Montana, transportation services like Amtrak and Essential Air Service are critical for the strength of our economy. Montanans rely on rural air service every day, and thousands of tourists ride Amtrak every year to visit Glacier National Park, an important economic driver in northwestern Montana. But proposed changes to the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations bill place these programs in danger.

We need to get our fiscal house in order, but we must do it responsibly, ensuring our rural communities aren't forced to bear the brunt of cuts that will harm their local economies.

I will remain a strong advocate for these programs and encourage my colleagues to support and protect the critical services on which rural Americans rely.

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

(Ms. CHU asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, the San Gabriel Mountains are a defining feature of my district, and their peaks form a beautiful crown for the Los Angeles region. But they are deteriorating as forest rangers grapple with more than 3 million visitors annually.

Trails are marked by graffiti instead of signs, trash litters the ground as receptacles overflow, and blatant safety hazards leave the public at risk and threaten our water supply.

That is why I am introducing legislation to designate this area as a National Recreation Area. It would allow the National Park Service to work with the Forest Service and local partners on community-based, community-driven protection and restoration projects. It could mean more small parks in underserved communities, better access and connectivity to trails and bike paths from within our urban cities, new signs in the mountains, more bathrooms, more picnic areas, educational programs for a sustainable future, and more visitor services.

Our community deserves to see these mountains protected permanently. I urge my colleagues to support this effort.

HURRICANE PREPAREDNESS SEASON

(Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the 2014 Atlantic hurricane season began on June 1, and as the chairman of the Committee on Homeland Security's Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications, I urge citizens in hurricane-prone areas to prepare themselves and their families. Preparation saves lives.

Heavy winds, storm surge, and flooding are some of the hazards that must be considered when preparing for hurricanes, and I urge families and individuals to develop emergency plans. I also urge families and individuals to build an emergency kit that includes important supplies such as basic medicines. Previous disasters have shown that survivors can be on their own for many days before assistance arrives.

Information on how to prepare for emergencies, including how to build these kits, can be found at the Department of Homeland Security's ready.gov Web site or at fema.gov. I urge citizens to find their local emergency management agencies and Red Cross chapters on Facebook and Twitter to receive updates before and during storms. Please take these simple steps to prepare yourselves and your family should disaster strike, because preparation saves lives.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND

(Ms. HAHN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HAHN. Mr. Speaker, this morning, I watched as President Obama signed the long overdue Water Resources Reform and Development Act into law.

This new law is good news, particularly for the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, which stand to gain tens of millions of dollars that they have collected in their harbor maintenance tax. It will help create good-paying jobs and keep our ports globally competitive.

As a representative of the Nation's busiest port complex, I believe it is about time that our Nation's ports finally get the critical investments that they need to remain strong. It has been a long haul, but after months of meetings and hearings, the ideas to fully spend this harbor maintenance tax and to increase the flexibility of the funds for these ports were included in the final water bill that was signed by the President.

President Obama and Congress recognize the critical importance of our ports to our Nation's economic growth and sustainability. Today's action is a victory not only for those ports in my community, but for all of our Nation's ports.

POLL FINDS MEDIA BIAS MAJOR PROBLEM

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Americans know that liberal media bias is a major problem in our country. They realize that our democracy rests on fair and balanced news coverage. Instead of reporting the facts, though, the national liberal media pushes the agenda of the administration.

A recent Rasmussen poll found that Americans now believe media bias is a bigger problem than large campaign contributions. It also found that a majority of Americans believe the news media has too much power and influence over government decisions. This is largely because many Americans believe that the media goes easy on this administration.

Americans will continue to view the media as a problem until it provides fair and balanced coverage. The media should give the American people the facts, not tell them what to think.

□ 1215

YOUNG WOMEN UNDER ATTACK

(Ms. WILSON of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Boko Haram kidnapped hundreds of girls in Nigeria, and I am outraged. These girls were determined to get an education, to build a better life for

themselves, for their families and for their nation. For this, they were abducted.

As a school principal, I know the benefits of an education. Tragedies such as these are not limited to Nigeria. The pursuit of education for our girls is under attack globally. Young girls have had acid thrown in their faces in Afghanistan and Pakistan, been murdered in Somalia, have been abducted in Libya and Nigeria; and these are just a few examples.

We all know the story of Malala, the brave young girl from Pakistan who spoke about her passion for education. In return, Taliban gunmen boarded her school bus and shot her in the head.

Now, we have the Nigerian girls, and I am concerned. Are they hungry? Are they sheltered? Can they shower? Can they take care of their womanly needs? Have they been raped? Have they been beaten? Have they been sold? Are they still even alive?

Mr. Speaker, I firmly believe we must continue to do everything we can to bring back these young girls.

JUSTICE FOR DR. MEHDI ALI QAMAR

(Mr. STIVERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STIVERS. Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks ago, Dr. Mehdi Ali Qamar was gunned down and killed in front of his two-year-old son and his wife in Pakistan.

He was from Pickerington, Ohio, and was a cardiologist and humanitarian who was volunteering his time to care for folks at the Tahir Heart Institute in Pakistan.

He was also an Ahmadi Muslim, a peaceful reformist movement within Islam, which opposes jihad and radical Islam. I offer my condolences to his family and his loved ones. Sadly, he may have been targeted because he was an Ahmadi Muslim.

Today, I am calling on the Government of Pakistan to officially condemn this act and to seek an investigation to bring his murderers to justice. I am also calling on the State Department to institute a formal investigation looking into the killing of Dr. Qamar, as well as look into the increasing violence against Ahmadi Muslims in Pakistan.

I urge my colleagues to sign a letter to the U.S. State Department regarding these issues. It is important to bring Dr. Qamar's murderers to justice and ensure the Government of Pakistan protects its religious minorities.

MAKING STUDENT LOANS MORE AFFORDABLE

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, last August, in a rare flash of bipartisan to-

getherness, we passed a measure that protected new student loans from doubling to 6.8 percent, but there is still much work left to be done. The \$1.2 trillion of student loan overhang still haunts many who have graduated from university in prior years.

Yesterday, President Obama, with the stroke of a pen, extended the income-based repayment protections, capping at 10 percent of income the debt requirements for students who took out Stafford loans in the past, but there is still more work to be done.

Again, for many who have private student loan debts at 8 percent, 10 percent, 12 percent interest, they are still not getting any relief.

A few days ago, we introduced in the House the Bank on Students Emergency Refinancing Act, which will allow students with those loans to refinance down those high rates to 3.8 percent, something which middle class families do with home mortgages and credit cards.

We need to provide that assistance, particularly for young Americans who are starting out in their professional employment careers.

Let's come together as we did last August. Let's support the Bank on Students Emergency Refinancing Act. Let's pass this measure, which is a critical problem for middle class Americans.

JUSTICE FOR JOHN GRANVILLE

(Mr. HIGGINS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, on January 1, 2008, Buffalo native John Granville was tragically murdered by Islamic extremists in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum.

John Granville was a kid from my own south Buffalo neighborhood, who was committed to helping those in the developing world. He was a former Peace Corps volunteer turned career diplomat. At the time of his death, Granville was working in South Sudan to assist in their efforts to hold free and fair elections after 20 years of brutal civil war.

While John's killers were captured and convicted, they later escaped from prison under suspicious circumstances exactly 4 years ago. Two still remain at large. Meanwhile, the man who helped these killers escape was pardoned by Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir.

The State Department has issued a \$5 million reward for information leading to the capture of these criminals through the Rewards for Justice program. It has classified the killers as global terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, I implore my colleagues, if you share my outrage, to please seek justice for John Granville by cosponsoring my resolution, H. Res. 171, calling on the State Department to maintain Sudan on the state sponsors of terrorism list.

CRISIS PLAGUING NEXT GENERATION

(Mr. YODER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YODER. Mr. Speaker, there is a crisis plaguing our country's next generation. Today, the unemployment rate for 18- to 29-year-olds is nearly 16 percent, more than double the general rate.

Furthermore, the increasing cost and skyrocketing tuition rates for those wanting to get a higher education is placing a crushing burden on young Americans. Student debt has nearly doubled since 2007, topping \$1 trillion, and a recent study from the University of Michigan says tuition for all universities, public and private, increased at an annual rate of 7.5 percent from 1978 to 2011.

On average, when a student graduates college, they owe nearly \$30,000, and if they attend a private or out-of-State school, that number is even higher.

As someone who is still paying off my student loans, I sympathize for our college graduates who are weighed down with debt in an economy that is proving to be very difficult for young, educated jobseekers.

Mr. Speaker, our obligation is to help build an economy rich with job opportunities, to contain the costs of higher education, and to support the young, bright minds in our Nation yearning to realize their dreams.

PROVIDING VETERAN HEALTH CARE

(Ms. GABBARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. GABBARD. Mr. Speaker, if your son or daughter, your brother or sister was sick and needed care, but couldn't see a doctor for 3 months or 6 months or maybe over a year, wouldn't you take immediate action, do whatever it took to make sure that they were cared for?

As we stand here today, over 100,000 veterans—our sons and daughters, our brothers and sisters in Hawaii and across the country—have been waiting months just to see a doctor.

In Honolulu, veterans wait an average of 145 days, sometimes longer, just to see a primary care physician for the very first time. This is infuriating to me, and it is unconscionable that our veterans are treated this way when they come home.

Last week, I heard from veterans from across the State of Hawaii, from every generation, about their struggles and frustrations in trying to receive care from the VA, some coming to me with tears streaming down their face as they begged for help.

These are my brothers and sisters. They are our family, and they need help. Immediate action must be taken.

70TH ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY INVASION

(Mrs. DAVIS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, last week, on June 6, I had the honor of attending the 70th anniversary of the D-day invasion in France. What a humbling experience it was to be there. Countless graves marked the landscape where over 6,000 U.S. soldiers fought and died at the site of one of the most significant military operations in modern history.

Looking back, it is incredible—incredible that an operation as vast and as complex as the Allied invasion of Normandy could ever succeed. Just about everything that could go wrong did. We faced setbacks at every turn, yet against all odds, our brave young men persevered.

Speaking with D-day veterans from San Diego like Jack Port, Joe Reilly, Victor Kramer, and James Federhart, I was reminded that they were just kids in 1944, many of them still teenagers.

I wish I could have shared it with my dad who served as a medic throughout the war, but like so many of his brothers in arms, he did not speak about his experience, and it is not hard to imagine why.

Many of their comrades never made it home. Thousands of U.S. soldiers fought and died, so that the world might live in freedom and inherit peace.

51ST ANNIVERSARY OF EQUAL PAY ACT

(Ms. TITUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, over the last 50 years, women have broken barriers in business, science, education, and government; yet in Nevada, the average woman still makes only 85 cents for every dollar a man earns, so that leads to a pay gap of more than \$6,300 every year.

This not only harms individual women, it hurts their families, our communities, and the national economy. In a country where we strive for equal opportunity for all, this inequity is simply unacceptable.

That is why I am calling on my Republican colleagues to bring the Paycheck Fairness Act to the floor for a vote. How can they say to their wives, "You deserve less pay than I do?" How can they say to their daughters, "You are worth less than my sons?" How can they tell their staff that the women aren't as valuable as the men? It is just unconscionable.

So I say pass this bill now because when women succeed, Nevada succeeds, and America succeeds.

HONORING KAREN DECROW

(Mr. MAFFEI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MAFFEI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Karen DeCrow, a constituent of mine who passed away last Friday at the age of 76. Karen DeCrow was a trailblazer who fought tirelessly for women's equality and justice for all.

Among her many accomplishments, Karen was a civil rights lawyer, a columnist for the Syracuse Post Standard, and a founder and president of the National Organization for Women, also known as NOW. She was the first woman to run for mayor in a major city in New York and was the only woman in her graduating class at Syracuse University College of Law.

Karen championed the Equal Rights Amendment, which would have made discrimination against women unconstitutional; and she led the fight against gender discrimination in workplaces, educational institutions, and sports.

I had the privilege of working with Karen as she remained active in NOW, serving as the vice president of the Greater Syracuse chapter up until her passing.

Mr. Speaker, Eleanor Roosevelt was remembered as having lived by the phrase:

It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness.

For those of us who strive for women's equality, Karen DeCrow lit a bonfire.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MUSEUM

(Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, last month, this body passed H.R. 863, a bill I authored along with the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN). This bill would create a national commission to develop a plan for a national women's history museum on or near the Mall in Washington, D.C.

This would be the first national women's history museum in our country and, I believe, in the world. It passed this body with a huge bipartisan support and vote.

My friends and colleagues in the other body, Senators SUSAN COLLINS and BARBARA MIKULSKI, are working hard to pass this bill, and I hope their colleagues in the Senate will move quickly and allow an up-or-down vote.

Passing this bill won't cost taxpayers a single dime, but it will be a valuable first step in honoring our Nation's foremothers and inspiring future generations of women.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. JOLLY). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule

XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later.

VETERAN ACCESS TO CARE ACT OF 2014

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4810) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into contracts for the provision of hospital care and medical services at non-Department of Veterans Affairs facilities for Department of Veterans Affairs patients with extended waiting times for appointments at Department facilities, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4810

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Veteran Access to Care Act of 2014”.

SEC. 2. PROVISION OF HOSPITAL CARE AND MEDICAL SERVICES AT NON-DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FACILITIES FOR DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PATIENTS WITH EXTENDED WAITING TIMES FOR APPOINTMENTS AT DEPARTMENT FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As authorized by section 1710 of title 38, United States Code, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs (in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall enter into contracts with such non-Department facilities as may be necessary in order to furnish hospital care and medical services to covered veterans who are eligible for such care and services under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code. To the greatest extent possible, the Secretary shall carry out this section using contracts entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) COVERED VETERANS.—For purposes of this section, the term “covered veteran” means a veteran—

(1) who is enrolled in the patient enrollment system under section 1705 of title 38, United States Code;

(2) who—

(A) has waited longer than the wait-time goals of the Veterans Health Administration (as of June 1, 2014) for an appointment for hospital care or medical services in a facility of the Department;

(B) has been notified by a facility of the Department that an appointment for hospital care or medical services is not available within such wait-time goals; or

(C) resides more than 40 miles from the medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including a community-based outpatient clinic, that is closest to the residence of the veteran; and

(3) who makes an election to receive such care or services in a non-Department facility.

(c) FOLLOW-UP CARE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall ensure that, at the election of a covered veteran who receives hospital care or medical services at a non-Department facility in an episode of care under this section, the veteran receives such hospital care and medical services at

such non-Department facility through the completion of the episode of care (but for a period not exceeding 60 days), including all specialty and ancillary services deemed necessary as part of the treatment recommended in the course of such hospital care or medical services.

(d) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress a quarterly report on hospital care and medical services furnished pursuant to this section. Such report shall include information, for the quarter covered by the report, regarding—

(1) the number of veterans who received care or services at non-Department facilities pursuant to this section;

(2) the number of veterans who were eligible to receive care or services pursuant to this section but who elected to continue waiting for an appointment at a Department facility;

(3) the purchase methods used to provide the care and services at non-Department facilities, including the rate of payment for individual authorizations for such care and services; and

(4) any other matters the Secretary determines appropriate.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the terms “facilities of the Department”, “non-Department facilities”, “hospital care”, and “medical services” have the meanings given such terms in section 1701 of title 38, United States Code.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall begin implementing this section on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize payment for care or services not otherwise covered under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code.

(h) TERMINATION.—The authority of the Secretary under this section shall terminate with respect to any hospital care or medical services furnished after the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that in the case of an episode of care for which hospital care or medical services is furnished in a non-Department facility pursuant to this section before the end of such period, such termination shall not apply to such care and services furnished during the remainder of such episode of care but not to exceed a period of 60 days.

SEC. 3. EXPANDED ACCESS TO HOSPITAL CARE AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To the extent that appropriations are available for the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs for medical services, to the extent that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs is unable to provide access, within the wait-time goals of the Veterans Health Administration (as of June 1, 2014), to hospital care or medical services to a covered veteran who is eligible for such care or services under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code, under contracts described in section 2, the Secretary shall reimburse any non-Department facility with which the Secretary has not entered into a contract to furnish hospital care or medical services for furnishing such hospital care or medical services to such veteran, if the veteran elects to receive such care or services from the non-Department facility. The Secretary shall reimburse the facility for the care or services furnished to the veteran at the greatest of the following rates:

(1) VA PAYMENT RATE.—The rate of reimbursement for such care or services established by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(2) MEDICARE PAYMENT RATE.—The payment rate for such care or services or comparable care or services under the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act.

(3) TRICARE PAYMENT RATE.—The reimbursement rate for such care or services furnished to a member of the Armed Forces under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) COVERED VETERANS.—For purposes of this section, the term “covered veteran” means a veteran—

(1) who is enrolled in the patient enrollment system under section 1705 of title 38, United States Code; and

(2) who—

(A) has waited longer than the wait-time goals of the Veterans Health Administration (as of June 1, 2014) for an appointment for hospital care or medical services in a facility of the Department;

(B) has been notified by a facility of the Department that an appointment for hospital care or medical services is not available within such wait-time goals after the date for which the veteran requests the appointment; or

(C) who resides more than 40 miles from the medical facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs, including a community-based outpatient clinic, that is closest to the residence of the veteran.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section, the terms “facilities of the Department”, “non-Department facilities”, “hospital care”, and “medical services” have the meanings given such terms in section 1701 of title 38, United States Code.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary shall begin implementing this section on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize payment for care or services not otherwise covered under chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code.

(f) TERMINATION.—The authority of the Secretary under this section shall terminate with respect to care or services furnished after the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION PERFORMANCE.

(a) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall enter into a contract or contracts with a private sector entity or entities with experience in the delivery systems of the Veterans Health Administration and the private sector and in health care management to conduct an independent assessment of hospital care and medical services furnished in medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Such assessment shall address each of the following:

(1) The current and projected demographics and unique care needs of the patient population served by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(2) The current and projected health care capabilities and resources of the Department, including hospital care and medical services furnished by non-Department facilities under contract with the Department, to provide timely and accessible care to eligible veterans.

(3) The authorities and mechanisms under which the Secretary may furnish hospital care and medical services at non-Department facilities, including an assessment of whether the Secretary should have the authority to furnish such care and services at such facilities through the completion of episodes of care.

(4) The appropriate system-wide access standard applicable to hospital care and medical services furnished by and through the Department of Veterans Affairs and recommendations relating to access standards specific to individual specialties and standards for post-care rehabilitation.

(5) The current organization, processes, and tools used to support clinical staffing and documentation.

(6) The staffing levels and productivity standards, including a comparison with industry performance percentiles.

(7) Information technology strategies of the Veterans Health Administration, including an identification of technology weaknesses and opportunities, especially as they apply to clinical documentation of hospital care and medical services provided in non-Department facilities.

(8) Business processes of the Veterans Health Administration, including non-Department care, insurance identification, third-party revenue collection, and vendor reimbursement.

(b) **ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES.**—The assessment conducted pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An identification of improvement areas outlined both qualitatively and quantitatively, taking into consideration Department of Veterans Affairs directives and industry benchmarks from outside the Federal Government.

(2) Recommendations for how to address the improvement areas identified under paragraph (1) relating to structure, accountability, process changes, technology, and other relevant drivers of performance.

(3) The business case associated with making the improvements and recommendations identified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(4) Findings and supporting analysis on how credible conclusions were established.

(c) **PROGRAM INTEGRATOR.**—If the Secretary enters into contracts with more than one private sector entity under subsection (a), the Secretary shall designate one such entity as the program integrator. The program integrator shall be responsible for coordinating the outcomes of the assessments conducted by the private entities pursuant to such contracts.

(d) **SUBMITTAL OF REPORTS TO CONGRESS.**—

(1) **REPORT ON INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 10 months after entering into the contract under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives the findings and recommendations of the independent assessment required by such subsection.

(2) **REPORT ON VA ACTION PLAN TO IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS IN ASSESSMENT.**—Not later than 120 days after the date of submission of the report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to such Committees on the Secretary's response to the findings of the assessment and shall include an action plan, including a timeline, for fully implementing the recommendations of the assessment.

SEC. 5. LIMITATION ON AWARDS AND BONUSES TO EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

For each of fiscal years 2014 through 2016, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may not pay awards or bonuses under chapter 45 or 53 of title 5, United States Code, or any other awards or bonuses authorized under such title.

SEC. 6. OMB ESTIMATE OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS AND NEEDED TRANSFER AUTHORITY.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations, the Budget, and Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and of the Senate—

(1) an estimate of the budgetary effects of sections 2 and 3;

(2) any transfer authority needed to utilize the savings from section 5 to satisfy such budgetary effects; and

(3) if necessary, a request for any additional budgetary resources, or transfers or reprogramming of existing budgetary resources, necessary to provide funding for sections 2 and 3.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. **MILLER**) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. **MICHAUD**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. **MILLER** of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks H.R. 4810.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. **MILLER** of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

□ 1230

Mr. Speaker, I rise today amidst a growing crisis amongst America's veterans. Just over 2 months ago, at a committee oversight hearing, we disclosed that the committee investigation had in fact uncovered evidence suggesting that at least 40 veterans had died while waiting for care at the Phoenix Department of Veterans Affairs health care system. We now know, and VA has in fact confirmed, that almost 60 veterans have died while facing delays in care at Phoenix and other locations, and that the data manipulation efforts that the committee has uncovered are in fact systemic throughout the entire Department.

I cannot state it strongly enough, Mr. Speaker, this is a national disgrace. For our veterans, it is something more. It is a national emergency.

An internal audit that was released just yesterday found that more than 57,000 veterans had been waiting for care, for their first medical appointment, and an additional 64,000 veterans who have enrolled in the health care system over the last 10 years never received the appointment that they requested.

Now, correcting the many failures of the VA health care system is going to take diligent and focused work for a long time to come. This committee, both Republicans and Democrats, is committed to seeing this through. However, our first priority must be making sure that those 121,000 veterans—and the thousands more I fear that are out there that have yet to be identified—receive the long overdue care that they need without any further delay.

This is why we have introduced H.R. 4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act. This bill would require VA to provide non-VA care authorization to any enrolled veteran who resides more than 40 miles from a VA medical facility and has waited longer than VA's stated wait time goals for a medical appoint-

ment, or has been notified by the Department of Veterans Affairs that an appointment is not available within the stated wait time goals.

Now, to ensure continuity of care, the bill would require VA to utilize existing contracts to the greatest extent possible. It would also ensure that the non-VA care authorization encompasses the entire episode of care needed by the veteran during a 60-day period.

To ensure providers are willing to accept veteran patients, the bill requires the Department to reimburse non-VA providers at the greater of the following rates: the rate of reimbursement under VA, the rate of reimbursement under Medicare, or the rate of reimbursement under TRICARE. These authorities would remain in place for 2 years.

To ensure that we are addressing both the short-term access challenges facing our veterans as well as the long-term need for a proactive solution, H.R. 4810 would further require the VA to enter into a contract with an independent entity or entities to conduct an assessment of the health care provided by the VA medical facilities and to submit its findings and recommendations of the assessment as well as an action plan and a timeline for full implementation to the Congress.

Importantly, the bill would also eliminate bonuses and performance awards for all VA employees for fiscal years 2014 through 2016 and require the Office of Management and Budget to transmit to Congress an estimate of the authority's budgetary effects, to include any transfer authority needed to utilize savings and, if necessary, a request for additional budgetary resources. Our latest estimate suggests that a temporary elimination of bonuses and other incentives will free up roughly \$400 million per year that can be immediately utilized for the expanded patient choice options under this bill.

VA has a well-established authority to send veterans outside of the VA health care system to receive care through non-VA providers. However, right now, the decision of if and when a veteran is sent to non-VA care lies with a VA bureaucrat.

H.R. 4810 would require that the VA use the authority the Department has been given to assure that veterans waiting for an appointment or residing far from VA medical facilities are left in the control of their own care and able to choose for themselves where, when, and how they receive the care that the veteran themselves need. This authority would ensure that no veteran waiting for an appointment today would receive what one veteran, during a recent committee hearing, determined "a death sentence."

Mr. Barry Coates is a gulf war era veteran who waited almost a year in increasing pain to receive a colonoscopy from the Dorn VA Medical Center in Columbia, South Carolina.

That colonoscopy revealed that Mr. Coates had stage IV colon cancer that had metastasized to his lungs and his liver. Members, he is terminally ill today. Mr. Coates called his experience attempting to access care through the Department long, painful, emotional, and unnecessary. He testified:

I am here to speak for those to come so that they might be spared the pain I have already endured and know that I have yet to face.

Mr. Speaker, the problems the Department of Veterans Affairs is now facing represents failure on at least two fronts: failure of accountability and failure of access. Over the last several weeks, the House has addressed VA's lack of accountability through the passage of two pieces of legislation: H.R. 4031, the Department of Veterans Affairs Management Accountability Act, and H.R. 2072, the Demanding Accountability for Veterans Act.

Today, with the passage of H.R. 4810, we will address the Department's access failures for Barry Coates and, as he so eloquently said, for all those veterans still yet to come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act of 2014. I want to thank the chairman for bringing this bill forward. I also want to thank the chairman and the staff on both the majority and minority side for all the work that they have been doing to get to the bottom of this crisis within the Department.

Access to timely, quality health care for veterans is a top priority for the Veterans' Affairs Committee. We often hear that the care that veterans receive at the VA facilities is second to none—that is, if you can get in. As we have recently learned, tens of thousands of veterans are not getting in, having to wait weeks and even months to access VA medical centers throughout the country.

The gravity of the delay in care that veterans from all areas are experiencing cannot be overstated and is totally unacceptable. This legislation would help to alleviate the backlog of veteran patients waiting to be seen at VA medical facilities both for specialty care and primary care appointments.

Specifically, it requires the VA to provide access to non-VA care to any enrolled veteran who lives more than 40 miles from a VA medical facility, has waited longer than the wait time goals for a medical appointment, or has been notified by the VA that an appointment is not available within the wait time goals. More importantly, it gives the veteran the option to elect to receive care at a non-VA facility or, if the veteran chooses, to wait to be seen at the VA medical center.

When our young men and women sign up to serve their country, we promise

them quality, accessible health care. Thanks to many caring frontline clinicians, we have achieved the first, high-quality medical care. Now we must work on the second timely, and that is access issues. I encourage my colleagues to support this very important piece of legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN), who has been at the forefront of the investigation on this scandal.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the chairman's H.R. 4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act.

Recent reports from within the VA have confirmed that the manipulation of scheduling data and unacceptable wait times first highlighted in Phoenix are systemic throughout the VA system. Unfortunately, we have seen some of this in Colorado—at Colorado Springs, in particular. I am really upset about that.

These findings prompted me to author a letter last week that was signed by 35 of my colleagues urging Acting Secretary of the VA Gibson to expand the use of fee-based care in order to clear the current backlog and address any capacity shortfalls.

H.R. 4810 takes the next steps in addressing these shortfalls by mandating that the VA expand access to fee-based care and defines the parameters under which this care will be administered.

"Fee-based" means that the veteran can get private health care providers to step in and take care of his health care needs when the VA doesn't have the capacity at that time to take care of him or her.

In order to ensure this timely delivery of quality care, H.R. 4810 also requires the VA to have an independent assessment conducted on the Veterans Health Administration to evaluate the Department's performance and to provide recommendations for improvement. Also, I would like to mention, bonuses will not be available to VA bureaucrats until 2016 under this bill, until this problem gets solved.

Mr. Speaker, I fully support H.R. 4810. I appreciate the chairman's leadership on this issue, and I ask my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation as well.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BROWNLEY).

Ms. BROWNLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding, and I thank the chairman for introducing this bill.

I chose to join the House Veterans' Affairs Committee even knowing the many challenges that have plagued the VA for decades because I want to do all I can to make sure our veterans receive the care they have earned and deserve for the sacrifices they have made for our great Nation.

If the VA cannot see a veteran in a timely manner, then that veteran should be able to seek care outside of

the VA. That is why I have cosponsored this bill and I intend to vote for it today.

This bill will not fix everything, but it will absolutely help and it is an important step forward. However, for those of us who represent urban areas like southern California, we all know that 40 miles can take the better part of a day to traverse back and forth. That is why I believe that we must take into account not only the distance traveled, but also the amount of time that it takes for veterans to travel to the VA so that the intention of this bill reaches all of our veterans. As a consequence, I ask the chairman and the ranking member to work with me to improve this bill and include time traveled as a factor as the bill continues to move forward.

I ask my colleagues to support this bill. I ask them to continue our work until we live up to the promise this country has made to our veterans and their families.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I understand Ms. BROWNLEY's concern, and I have heard that from Members on our side of the aisle as well.

At this point, I would like to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), the vice chairman of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, a stalwart supporter of our veterans.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your leadership on behalf of our true American heroes, and thank you for filing this bill. I also want to thank the ranking member. He does an outstanding job, as well, on behalf of our heroes.

Mr. Speaker, as a proud original cosponsor, I rise in strong support for H.R. 4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act. In upholding our promise to our Nation's heroes, this legislation will provide necessary relief for thousands of veterans who have waited far too long within the VA health system. Many of these veterans are forced to wait months, even years.

□ 1245

This is beyond unacceptable and represents a disservice for their sacrifice and service.

H.R. 4810 empowers the veterans with choice. It will address an immediate problem, allowing veterans to access non-VA care or stay within the VA system if they desire.

Our colleagues in the Senate have introduced similar legislation, which includes, again, a very similar provision. Mr. Speaker, I hope that this needed solution to care for our veterans will move quickly and be presented before the President without delay.

Long term, the VA's systemic failures that promote a culture of mediocrity and discourage transparency and accountability must be addressed.

However, our first priority is to ensure veterans are receiving timely quality care, but we must also continue our oversight to root out this culture of corruption.

I want to thank again the chairman for filing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Ms. TITUS).

Ms. TITUS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding to me.

As a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, I rise in support of H.R. 4810. This important legislation will allow our Nation's heroes to access health care outside the VA for the next 2 years.

If even one veteran who has been waiting a long time for an appointment through the VA is able to receive care more quickly in the private sector, then we should give him or her that opportunity.

But this alone won't solve the problem. More must be done. We have known for a while that the VA facilities across the United States do not have enough doctors and nurses on staff to meet the growing demand for care. This is not a problem that is just isolated to the VA.

As I discussed in our hearing last night, allowing veterans to access care in the private sector will help in some areas of the United States, but in many cities and rural areas across the country there is also a shortage of care in the private sector.

In Nevada, for example, we have for a long time had a chronic shortage of doctors, both in primary care and among specialists. When comparing the number of health care workers relative to State population, Nevada ranks 46th in the Nation for general and family practitioners, 50th for psychiatrists, and 51st for general surgeons. So, as a result, veterans aren't the only ones who are waiting for health care. Everyone is affected.

Adding more patients to an already burdened system will not be a panacea.

That is why I am working with members of the committee on legislation that will shore up our VA health care system by increasing the number of medical residency programs at VA hospitals in areas that are facing a physician shortage. By increasing our investment in physician training, we will not only help our veterans in the short run, but we will be taking a step toward addressing the long-term nationwide physician shortage.

I hope that I will find support for that as we move forward, and I thank the chairman for his work on this important issue.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the First District of Tennessee, Dr. ROE, a veteran himself.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker I thank the chairman.

I rise in support of H.R. 4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act.

As a physician, veteran, and member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, words cannot express my outrage over the VA's blatant disregard for the lives of those who served their

country honorably and earned timely access to quality care.

I have helped run a hospital and am fully aware of how wait times and performance goals work. When the VA set a 14-day goal for scheduling appointments, it should have become immediately apparent that this was unattainable and could only be realized by cooking the books. Even in the private sector, a 14-day wait time is quite ambitious.

This bipartisan legislation offers a simple solution to a deadly problem. The needs of the vast majority of VA patients across the country can and will continue to be met through the existing VA system. But it is outrageous that veterans could die awaiting for care that is readily available in the private sector, so this is a commonsense solution and, frankly, the least we should do to help our veterans.

As I said last night in the committee hearing, there is something the VA could do today to change the culture of the VA. If you asked someone who works on a VA campus where do they work, Mr. Speaker, they will say I work for the VA. They should say, the answer to that question should be, I work and serve veterans.

I applaud the work that Chairman MILLER, Ranking Member MICHAUD, and the committee staff have undertaken to hold the VA accountable.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARROW), a former member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Mr. BARROW of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding and for his leadership on this issue.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bill because it offers a way out for so many veterans who are stuck in the VA bureaucracy.

Over a year ago, I joined Chairman MILLER at the VA in Atlanta when this problem first arose. Just this year, he was gracious enough to come to my district in Georgia, where we are encountering similar problems. The audit released yesterday underscores the necessity of this legislation.

In my district alone, 130 veterans who requested appointments have never been seen. Sadly, they are only a small portion of the 57,000 who have waited more than 90 days to see a physician. We can do better.

This bill addresses the immediate critical needs of our veterans, but for too long veterans have been denied access to the care we promised them, too often because of simple inefficiency and incompetence at the VA.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. I look forward to continuing to work together toward comprehensive reform of the VA services that our veterans have earned.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, many Members have been very involved in this issue. Certainly the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health has been at the forefront. I

yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan, Dr. BENISHEK.

Mr. BENISHEK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act.

This bill simply says to our veterans, you will receive the care you earned in a timely manner, whether it is at a VA facility or at your local hospital. I am proud to be an original cosponsor.

By passing this legislation, we give a helping hand to those veterans stuck in a broken bureaucracy. We will not allow them to sit and wait for an appointment that they should have gotten immediately. They fought to defend our right to freedom. Today we defend their right to the care they were promised.

The 2-year authorization for private care in this bill will give Congress time to work with the VA to overhaul the system. As a former VA doctor, I pledge to you that the VA that emerges from this process will be leaner, smarter, and far more responsive to the needs of our veterans.

We know 35 veterans have died while awaiting care in the Phoenix area alone. We know the recent deaths of at least 23 veterans have been linked to delayed VA medical care. The time for excuses is over. The time for action is now.

I support, and I urge all my colleagues to support, H.R. 4810.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, Dr. CUELLAR.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I first want to thank my good friend, the chairman, for the great work that he and his staff have been doing, and certainly the ranking member and his staff, who have worked so hard, along with the Members, to get this piece of legislation.

I have always said, as my fellow colleagues have said, that when one of our men and women go out and fight on a foreign battlefield, they should not come back and fight the bureaucracy of the VA. This is why this legislation is very, very important, that we address some of the issues.

As one of the original cosponsors, I think providing an alternative with this emergency bill, H.R. 4810, which is at the top of an emergency, will provide an alternative to those veterans.

I represent part of San Antonio, go through a lot of rural areas, go down to Laredo, then go through a lot of rural areas, and then go into the McAllen area, the Valley area. In that area, I think this legislation will be very, very useful in the sense that if somebody has to wait or somebody lives more than 40 miles away from the VA facility, then they should be able to go to one of the local providers in their home area to get that assistance. I think this will save the veterans a lot of trouble, time, and provide them care in their home area.

I believe also when they are provided services at a non-VA facility where

they can be reimbursed at the rate of the VA, TRICARE, Medicare, whatever is greater, that is, again, another good alternative. The only thing I would caution my friends on is, let's be careful, because I have been pushing the alternative to work with the local providers, and there has been a problem with the VA where they don't provide the reimbursement to those providers on a timely basis, and we have got to make sure that we provide the oversight that if a provider comes in, a private provider, that they are reimbursed and paid promptly. Otherwise we are going to lose those providers.

Again, I certainly want to thank the chairman for the great work that he has been doing, the ranking member, the staff, and the other Members. This is a good piece of legislation, a good step forward, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4810.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. HUELSKAMP).

Mr. HUELSKAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Veteran Access to Care Act of 2014.

I want to thank the chairman for his leadership not only on this bill, but investigating the current situation at the VA. This is a long overdue, proactive, multipronged solution I have been advocating for since coming to Congress.

On the committee in the last 3 years, we have been investigating lavish conference spending at the VA, millions of dollars of outrageous bonuses, billions of dollars of cost overruns. These are all significant scandals in and of themselves.

But what we are discussing here today is much bigger. It is about life and death. It is about dozens of veterans who lost their lives because of what happened at the VA; a systemic, nationwide problem, along with cover-ups, corruption, and, yes, criminality. It is shameful.

Instead of fighting to preserve the status quo, it is time to ensure that veterans receive quality health care closer to home. H.R. 4810 is a proactive solution. It involves veterans choice, independent review of VA performance, eliminating those outrageous bonuses, and holding the administration and holding the VA accountable.

Whether it is the veteran I met in Syracuse, Kansas, who was told he had to drive 10 hours round-trip three times in 10 days for care he could have gotten down the street at his local hospital, and he was told to drive to a facility that had a secret waiting list in Wichita, or the veteran Jack in Liberal, Kansas, who has waited 2 years for a doctor that was promised by the VA, or Larry in Oberlin, who I just learned a few weeks ago was told again to drive 10 hours to get a shingles vaccination that was just down the road, these are veterans who have been denied access to quality care.

H.R. 4810 deserves to be passed. These veterans deserve quality care close to

home. The answer is pretty simple, Mr. Speaker. I do not believe there will be a rush to the exits of VA, but it will meet the needs of Larry, it will meet the needs of Jack, it will meet the needs of Joe, and hopefully millions of other veterans that deserve quality access to care.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, we have no further speakers at this time so we are prepared to close.

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I have a couple of speakers, but they are not here so I will close.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act of 2014.

I want to thank the chairman once again for bringing this bill before the Chamber so we can vote on it.

Good quality health care is important for our veterans, but it doesn't do any good unless they can have access to that quality care. This legislation will definitely provide that access through non-VA care that our veterans need in certain areas.

I encourage my colleagues to support it. I once again want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for working in a bipartisan manner to bring this bill before us today for a vote.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, without a doubt there are thousands of veterans across this country that are waiting for care that VA should be providing for them today. That is a national disgrace.

It is a national crisis when veterans die, as VA has already admitted: 23 preventable deaths due to delayed care, and maybe more on the way.

Let me assure the Members of this body, this will not end here. There are problems, systemic problems, throughout the entire Department of Veterans Affairs. We will work day and night, as we did last night, going until 11:30 p.m., making sure that VA tells this Congress, a coequal branch of this Federal Government, the truth.

With that, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 4810, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the Veteran Access to Care Act of 2014 is critical to ensuring that our nation's veterans have timely access to quality health care. Recent reports from the VA's internal audits have revealed that thousands of veterans are still waiting for their first medical appointments at VA medical centers after waiting for at least 90 days. This is much longer than the agency's wait-time policy of 14 days or less. And it is simply unacceptable.

Further, the VA inspector general has confirmed that VA medical centers were deliberately hiding treatment delays and waiting times to make it seem that they were meeting the agency's wait-time goals. The Veteran Access to Care Act would address the wait-time issue by allowing veterans to receive private-sector health care if they have waited longer than the Veterans Health Administration's wait-time targets or if they reside more than 40 miles from the nearest VA medical facility

or community-based outpatient clinic. The Access to Care Act gives the secretary authority to enter into contracts with non-Department medical facilities to provide health care to veterans and, if the secretary is unable to provide timely health-care access using contracted care, the act provides authority for the secretary to reimburse any non-Department medical facility for health care provided to a veteran.

Funding for implementing this act will come from funds that have already been appropriated, or will in the future be appropriated, to the Veterans Health Administration for medical services in the normal course of the discretionary appropriations process. This bill provides no new budget authority to the Department of Veterans Affairs and does not violate the budget enforcement regime.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4810, the Veterans Access to Care Act. This common-sense bill will help the veterans in my district get access to the care they deserve.

As many of you may know, my district is mostly rural. Many of the veterans in Arizona's district one wait too long to receive care, and they drive over 200 miles one way for an appointment.

This is difficult not only for the veterans, but for their families—and it's unrealistic for veterans requiring frequent treatment for things like mental health services or post-traumatic stress.

This bill helps our rural veterans by giving them a choice. Veterans will now be able to see a healthcare provider outside of the VA system if they live at least 40 miles from the closest VA medical facility and cannot get an appointment with a VA provider within a reasonable period of time.

This choice works for the veterans in my district. On the Navajo Nation, we realized that it was too difficult for our veterans to travel great distances to VA providers—and we pushed for a partnership with the Indian Health Service.

Now veterans on the Navajo Nation have the option of seeing a provider at the Indian Health Service without having to wait an unreasonable amount of time or travel great distances.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4810 so that veterans in rural communities in Arizona and across the country can go to a local doctor, clinic or hospital when the VA wait time is just too long.

Our veterans deserve timely care, and this will address one part of the VA access problem.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4810.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1300

CONDEMNING THE MASS SHOOTING IN ISLA VISTA, CALIFORNIA

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 608) condemning the senseless rampage and mass shooting that took place in Isla Vista, California, on Friday, May 23, 2014, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 608

Whereas on May 23, 2014, a rampage and mass shooting took place in Isla Vista, California, a community adjacent to the University of California at Santa Barbara;

Whereas the people of the United States mourn the 6 innocent lives lost in this senseless tragedy, George Chen, 19, Katherine Breann Cooper, 22, Cheng “James” Yuan Hong, 20, Christopher Ross Michaels-Martinez, 20, Weihan “David” Wang, 20, Veronika Weiss, 19, all of whom were students at the University of California, Santa Barbara;

Whereas the people of the United States offer support to all the victims and their families, and wish the 13 injured full and speedy recoveries;

Whereas the brave response of law enforcement officials and other first responders prevented additional losses of life and further injury; and

Whereas the people of the United States call for a reduction of violence, deplore mass shootings, and stand with the survivors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns the senseless rampage and mass shooting that took place in Isla Vista, California, on May 23, 2014;

(2) offers condolences to the entire Isla Vista community and the University of California, Santa Barbara community, as well as their families;

(3) recognizes that the healing process will be long and difficult for the Isla Vista and Santa Barbara communities;

(4) encourages a productive and thoughtful dialogue on all aspects of this senseless tragedy;

(5) honors the selfless, dedicated service of the law enforcement officials and emergency response personnel who responded to the attack, preventing further loss of life and injury, and who continue to investigate the attack; and

(6) remains committed to working to help prevent tragedies like this from happening again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SPEIER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

As many of us know, on May 23, 2014, a mass shooting took place in Isla Vista, California, a community adjacent to the University of California, Santa Barbara campus.

The people of the United States will continue to mourn the loss of six innocent victims and students of the University of California, Santa Barbara. Each of these students excelled in school and were looking forward to bright futures.

We will continue to remember the victims: George Chen, 19; Katherine Breann Cooper, 22; Cheng “James” Yuan Hong, 20; Christopher Ross Michaels-Martinez, 20; Weihan “David” Wang, 20; and Veronika Weiss, 19.

Americans everywhere continue to extend their support and sympathy to the victims, their families, and loved ones, and we wish each of the 13 people injured in the shooting a full and speedy recovery.

I would also like to commend the law enforcement officers and other first responders for their courage, bravery, and dedication to service. Their efforts helped to prevent further fatalities and injuries, and we remain extremely grateful to each of them.

I urge support of this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H. Res. 608, introduced by Congresswoman LOIS CAPP, which is a bipartisan resolution to offer condolences to the Isla Vista and University of California, Santa Barbara communities, to mourn the victims and offer support to their families.

It condemns the senseless rampage and urges a dialogue on “the Nation’s mental health care system, anger, firearms laws, harmful attitudes towards women.”

The resolution honors law enforcement and emergency personnel for their response to the attack and continues the commitment of “working to help prevent tragedies like this from happening again.”

The rampage and mass shooting that left six UC Santa Barbara students dead and 13 others injured in Isla Vista on May 23 was perpetrated by a deeply troubled man, with violent tendencies, who planned for months to kill as many as he could before the tragic day unfolded.

Despite warnings from his parents to police and a subsequent law enforcement check a few weeks before the murders, Elliot Rodger was able to cleverly ward off police by passing off the warnings as a “misunderstanding.”

Police said, later, that Rodger did not meet the criteria for an involuntary hold. He legally purchased more than 400 rounds of ammunition and three semiautomatic pistols over the course of months before his rampage.

In the months leading up to the shooting, Elliot Rodger posted numerous videos and comments on social

media sites detailing his frustrations with women and his hatred of them.

He made such comments as:

My orchestration of the day of retribution is my attempt to do everything in my power to destroy everything I cannot have. All of those beautiful girls I’ve desired so much in my life, but can never have because they despise and loathe me, I will destroy.

He said he would also eliminate the men who had better luck with women than he did.

Rodger, distressingly, joins a long list of mass killers that have haunted this country in recent years at grim scenes, including Sandy Hook, Virginia Tech, Aurora, Tucson, a Walmart in Las Vegas, and now in Oregon, just minutes ago.

Rodger shares three common denominators with these other mass murderers: easy access to guns, a history of mental illness, and clear warning signs that he wanted to carry out violent acts. Together, the five lone killers left a staggering 82 people dead and 114 others injured and scarred.

The Sandy Hook killer had serious mental health issues. The man who shot Representative Gabby Giffords had dropped out of school after his college required a mental health evaluation.

The Virginia Tech killer had been investigated by the university for stalking and had been declared mentally ill by a Virginia special justice. The Isla Vista shooter also had a long history of mental illness.

What it is going to take, colleagues?

Like many other mass shooters, he showed clear signs that he was extremely dangerous and planned to kill, but these five massacres are only a fraction of the mass shootings Americans have endured in a short span.

Between January 2009 and September 2013, there were 93 mass shootings—almost two per month—that occurred in 35 States, in a nearly 5-year period.

Is the problem too many guns? Is it mental health? Is it guns in the wrong hands?

The answer to all these questions is yes. We know what needs to be done. We may not agree on every solution to reduce gun violence, but Americans, outraged by our inability to get anything done on this issue, are waiting for us to come to our senses and to act.

The threshold for taking someone against their will for psychiatric evaluation needs to be reviewed. Police need better mental health training. It must become easier to intervene when there are risks.

The prevailing majority of individuals with a mental health problem aren’t violent, but we should have the tools to respond to the smaller number who show clear violent tendencies and evidence that they are preparing to act on it.

Richard Martinez, the father of slain 20-year-old Christopher Michaels-Martinez, tearfully pleaded for people to

stop feeling sorry for him after the massacre. His words ring in my ear all the time:

I don't care about your sympathy. I'm going to ask every person I can find to send a postcard to every politician they think of with 3 words on it: not one more.

People are looking for something to do. I'm asking people to stand up for something. Enough is enough.

One more mass killing is too many, and Congress is culpable for not taking action. We say never again, but it sounds like an empty promise because we do nothing.

I thank Congresswoman CAPPS for offering this thoughtful and important resolution. We need to do so much more, and her bringing this resolution to our attention gives us the opportunity to draw together and, hopefully, to come up with something to do.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlelady from California (Mrs. CAPPS), my colleague and the author of the bill.

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my colleague for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution to remember those who lost their lives and to recognize those who were injured on May 23 in my district in California. The rampage and mass shooting in Isla Vista rocked this small beachside community.

Again, we mourn those lost—George Chen, “James” Yuan Hong, Weihan “David” Wang, Katherine Breann Cooper, Christopher Ross Michaels-Martinez, and Veronika Weiss—and we support the injured as they heal.

Our community grieves, but Isla Vista is a special place and one that has come together since the tragedy to emerge stronger. We can learn from their strength.

Unfortunately, Isla Vista joins a long list of those who have grieved because of mass shootings. Even in the 18 days since this incident, more communities have joined the list of those who mourn: Seattle, Chicago, Norfolk, and Las Vegas.

As the father of one of the victims implored:

Enough is enough. Not one more.

That is on my wristband. We must not let the attention fade. We must not let the drumbeat fall silent. Congress has the power to act, and we must.

The rampage and shooting that rocked my hometown was, sadly, just one of many incidents that occur across the Nation.

It is wrong to think we can do nothing to stop this carnage. It is factually wrong, and it is morally wrong. It is simply not a reflection of who we are—how Americans are—as a people.

Americans do not simply give up on hard problems. We work together to find consensus, even though these are thorny, difficult issues.

Greater gun safety and the Second Amendment are not mutually exclusive. Law-abiding, responsible Ameri-

cans have the right to own guns; but each of us should also feel safe in our homes, in our parks, and in our communities.

The Isla Vista tragedy has shown us that, when warning signs of violence are seen, we must act, but our communities need the tools to do so. While we may never be able to prevent each and every single violent act, it doesn't mean we should do nothing. Our communities demand that we try.

I share with you my constituent's heartbreaking questions:

They talk about gun rights. What about Chris' right to live?

So I join the chorus of those who are so rightly frustrated with the status quo and with this Congress. They have said to our Congress: not one more.

Today's resolution is an important step in that direction. We must condemn the violence. We must remember the victims. We must support the living.

On behalf of my community, thank you, my colleagues and the communities that you represent, for your prayers. Thank you for your support during this difficult time. It means a great deal to all of us on the central coast of California, but let this not be the end of the conversation.

I am looking forward to working with each of you to do all we can so that there is not one more. We can act, and we must.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and friend, Mrs. CAPPS, for her strong message.

I yield 5 minutes to my good friend and colleague from California (Mr. HONDA).

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the words that have been expressed this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness. My heart goes out to the families and friends of all the victims killed in the tragic events of May 23 in Isla Vista, California.

Three of the victims were from my California Congressional District 17. I want to express my deepest condolences to the families of Cheng “James” Yuan Hong, George Chen, and Weihan “David” Wang. The lives of these young men were cut short in the senseless tragedy that happened this past Memorial Day weekend.

“James” Hong and George Chen—from San Jose—and “David” Wang—from Fremont—were all from immigrant Chinese families. They were all studying engineering at UC Santa Barbara. I ask everyone to please keep in your thoughts and prayers these young men and their families.

As we struggle to make sense of what happened, we must seriously examine our gun laws and ask why people who are mentally disturbed can continue to possess and obtain firearms.

These acts of violence cannot be allowed to continue. How many more tragedies must our Nation suffer before Congress acts?

We in Congress promised our Nation we would do better after the shootings at Sandy Hook, but we have not made good on that promise.

□ 1315

Instead, the shootings have continued. Just since the Isla Vista killings on May 23, there have been two more mass shootings.

I am outraged that we have not done more to protect the public from gun violence. Congress has failed to act. Congress has failed the American people. It is up to us to pass comprehensive, commonsense gun laws to prevent these tragic deaths from occurring.

The brutal violence exacted on the victims in Isla Vista, California, was horrific. What was particularly horrific was the nature in which those three young men were killed. They were stabbed to death before the perpetrator went on a shooting spree that claimed the lives of more victims.

We will always remember those who are no longer with us, but we must also honor them. We must enact real change to our gun laws to protect not only the young people but all of our citizens. It is our moral obligation.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and subject to close, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SPEIER. Mr. Speaker, I, too, have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

I would hate to think that we will have one of these resolutions on the House floor week after week because we choose to do nothing. There are 32 people who will die today due to gunshot wounds, and there are 32 who will die tomorrow and 32 the next day. We seem to somehow be inured to what is going on around us. Let us respect those who have died and those who have been injured, and let us take steps to do something this year.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The mentally ill have for too long been able to get guns. Individuals who have been seen and exposed as being violent or incarcerated for their mental illnesses have too often become their own victims because we haven't paid enough attention to their possession of deadly weapons. This case is different than some because this violent individual also used knives.

No matter what, I join on a bipartisan basis, urging that, as we look at a national mental health policy, we include the recognition that it is in other people's best interests. Of course, there are victims of these crimes, but too often, the mentally ill kill themselves with a gun. The mentally ill take their lives. As we look at a terrible tragedy of murder, let's bear in mind that the real reform that we have to get to the root of is that of dealing with the mentally ill better in this country, dealing with the need to take weapons out of their hands and also the need to provide them real opportunity for care.

A number of Members of Congress have pieces of legislation that deal with mental health, and although there has been much discussion about gun control, this was really a mental health control question before it was a gun control question.

I urge the passage by all of our Members of this balanced bill that was authored by my friend, the gentlelady from Santa Barbara (Mrs. CAPPS), because it does speak to both problems: the gun problem, of course—the murder of innocent people—but also the mental health question.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my colleague from Santa Barbara and of this resolution.

My heart goes out to the community of Isla Vista, the victims and their families.

As a father and grandfather, my heart breaks for the families of the young lives that ended too soon: Christopher Michaels-Martinez, Veronika Weiss, Katie Cooper, Cheng-Yuan Hong, George Chen, Weihang Wang.

And I am angry that we're in this situation yet again.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution states that the House of Representatives remains committed to working to help prevent tragedies like this from happening ever again.

Some may say that today is not the day to talk about guns, or violence.

Others may say that weapons are not the problem, and we should focus our efforts on mental health care.

I say we need to talk about both. The shooter was a mentally ill young man who had better access to firearms than he did sufficient mental health care.

We also need to talk about misogyny and its impact on domestic violence.

These are hard conversations, with no easy answers. But we owe it to the victims and their families of this and other tragedies to have these important conversations.

We must speak on behalf of those who can no longer speak. We must not be afraid to take action.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my sorrow over the tragedy that occurred on May 23rd in Isla Vista, a community adjoining the University of California at Santa Barbara, and to add my voice to the chorus of Americans demanding, "Not one more."

My heart goes out to the families of the victims of this senseless tragedy. The lives of UCSB students George Chen and Cheng 'James' Yuan Hong of San Jose, Weihang 'David' Wang, Katherine Breann Cooper, Christopher Ross Michaels-Martinez, and Veronika Elizabeth Weiss were cut far too short. This terrible event has touched not only my community of San Jose, but my office in DC, which is home to several Gauchos.

We owe it to these families to act immediately to address gun violence in our country. Incidents like the one that occurred in Isla Vista are becoming far too common. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 608 and to commit to action on preventing gun violence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 608, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERAN ACCESS TO CARE ACT OF 2014

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on the motion to suspend the rules previously postponed.

The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4810), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and a result was announced. The vote was subsequently vacated by order of the House, and the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was disposed of by rollcall No. 275.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MORAN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 275, I was detained at a funeral. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 275, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

□ 1345

THE CONGRESSIONAL CUP

(Mr. CRENSHAW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I think most of the Members all know that, for the past 13 years, a competition takes place between the House Republicans and the House Democrats in a golf match known as the Congressional Cup.

This year, the competition took place about 2 weeks ago, and I just wanted to announce to the Members of the House that the Republican team, by a score of 14-6, defeated the Democratic team, and the Congressional Cup will now stay in the possession of the Republicans for the third straight year.

I also want to say, Mr. Speaker, that this event is used to raise money for an organization called The First Tee, which uses the game of golf to teach kids—a lot of kids from the inner city—about self-esteem, about building character, about honesty, integrity, hard work, and dedication.

This event, over the years, has raised over \$2 million for The First Tee. The organization is operating in all 50 States. They have reached 9 million kids over the last 10 years, and they have 17,000 volunteers that are involved.

I just wanted to thank The First Tee, thank the sponsors, and thank the par-

ticipants, and in particular, I want to thank my fellow teammates for their hard work and dedication for this stunning victory.

Now, I would like to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. YARMUTH), the captain of the Democratic team.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague and fellow captain for yielding.

I want to congratulate the Republican team on their victory. It was well earned. It was a thumping. As Rahm Emanuel once said of the 2006 election: we got thumped. Elections have consequences, and I hope that we can use this public embarrassment to shame some of my colleagues, who do play golf, into participating next year because we have some talent on the sidelines that we would like to get in the fray.

The victory was well earned, and as my colleague said, the true winners are the children of America who benefit from this great program. There are more than 200 chapters of The First Tee around the country, so virtually every Member has a First Tee chapter in their district.

I hope that they will continue to support The First Tee program for the values it instills in our young people.

With that, once again, congratulations to the Republican team.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 604 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4745.

Will the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) kindly take the chair.

□ 1355

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4745) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, with Mr. BISHOP of Utah (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Monday, June 9, 2014, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 156, line 16.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Mr. GOHMERT of Texas.

An amendment by Mr. NADLER of New York.

An amendment by Mrs. CAPITO of West Virginia.

An amendment by Mr. BROWN of Georgia.

An amendment by Mr. BROWN of Georgia.

An amendment by Mr. BROWN of Georgia.

An amendment by Mrs. HARTZLER of Missouri.

An amendment by Mr. DAINES of Montana.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. FLEMING of Louisiana.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOHMERT

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 160, noes 266, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 276]

AYES—160

Amash	Farenthold	Labrador
Amodei	Fincher	LaMalfa
Bachmann	Fleischmann	Lamborn
Barletta	Fleming	Lance
Barrow (GA)	Flores	Lankford
Barton	Fox	Latta
Benish	Franks (AZ)	Long
Bentivolio	Garrett	Luetkemeyer
Bilirakis	Gibbs	Lummis
Bishop (UT)	Gingrey (GA)	Marchant
Black	Gohmert	Marino
Blackburn	Goodlatte	Massie
Boustany	Gosar	McAllister
Brady (TX)	Gowdy	McCarthy (CA)
Bridenstine	Granger	McCaul
Brooks (AL)	Graves (GA)	McClintock
Brooks (IN)	Graves (MO)	McHenry
Brown (GA)	Griffith (VA)	McMorris
Buchanan	Guthrie	Rodgers
Burgess	Harris	Meadows
Byrne	Hartzler	Mica
Camp	Hastings (FL)	Miller (FL)
Campbell	Hensarling	Miller (MI)
Carter	Holding	Mullin
Chabot	Hudson	Mulvaney
Chaffetz	Huelskamp	Neugebauer
Coble	Huizenga (MI)	Noem
Collins (GA)	Hultgren	Nugent
Collins (NY)	Hunter	Olson
Conaway	Hurt	Palazzo
Cook	Issa	Paulsen
Cotton	Jenkins	Perry
Culberson	Johnson, Sam	Petri
Daines	Jones	Pittenger
DeSantis	Jordan	Pitts
DesJarlais	Kelly (PA)	Poe (TX)
Duffy	King (IA)	Pompeo
Duncan (SC)	Kingston	Posey
Duncan (TN)	Kline	Price (GA)

Reed	Scalise
Ribble	Schweikert
Rice (SC)	Scott, Austin
Rigell	Sensenbrenner
Roe (TN)	Sessions
Rogers (AL)	Shimkus
Rohrabacher	Shuster
Rokita	Smith (MO)
Rooney	Smith (NE)
Roskam	Smith (TX)
Ross	Stewart
Royce	Stivers
Ryan (WI)	Stutzman
Salmon	Stutzman
Sanford	Terry

Aderholt
Bachus
Barber
Barr
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Holt

Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Holt

NOES—266

Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzing (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon

Thornberry
Tipton
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho

Tonko	Visclosky	Whitfield
Tsongas	Walorski	Wilson (FL)
Turner	Walz	Wolf
Valadao	Wasserman	Womack
Van Hollen	Schultz	Yarmuth
Vargas	Waters	Young (AK)
Veasey	Waxman	Young (IN)
Vela	Webster (FL)	
Velázquez	Welch	

NOT VOTING—5

Hall	Negrete McLeod	Wilson (SC)
Miller, Gary	Nunnelee	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1401

Mr. BUCSHON changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 205, noes 221, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 277]

AYES—205

Barber	DeGette	Honda
Barrow (GA)	Delaney	Horsford
Bass	DeLauro	Hoyer
Becerra	DelBene	Huffman
Bera (CA)	Dent	Israel
Bishop (GA)	Deutch	Jackson Lee
Bishop (NY)	Diaz-Balart	Jeffries
Blumenauer	Dingell	Johnson (GA)
Bonamici	Doggett	Johnson, E. B.
Brady (PA)	Doyle	Kaptur
Braley (IA)	Duckworth	Keating
Brown (FL)	Edwards	Kelly (IL)
Brownley (CA)	Ellison	Kennedy
Bustos	Engel	Kildee
Butterfield	Enyart	Kilmer
Byrne	Eshoo	Kind
Capps	Esty	Kirkpatrick
Capuano	Farr	Kuster
Cárdenas	Fattah	Langevin
Carney	Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)
Cartwright	Foster	Larson (CT)
Castor (FL)	Frankel (FL)	Lee (CA)
Castro (TX)	Fudge	Levin
Chu	Gabbard	Lewis
Cicilline	Gallagher	Lipinski
Clark (MA)	Garamendi	LoBiondo
Clarke (NY)	Garcia	Loebsack
Clay	Gardner	Lofgren
Cleaver	Gibson	Lowenthal
Cohen	Grayson	Lowey
Connolly	Green, Al	Lujan Grisham
Conyers	Green, Gene	(NM)
Cooper	Grijalva	Luján, Ben Ray
Costa	Gutiérrez	(NM)
Courtney	Hahn	Lynch
Crowley	Hanabusa	Maffei
Cuellar	Hanna	Maloney
Cummings	Hastings (FL)	Carolyn
Davis (CA)	Heck (WA)	Maloney, Sean
Davis, Danny	Higgins	Matheson
DeFazio	Himes	Matsui
	Holt	McAllister

McCarthy (NY) Pittenger
 McCollum Pocan
 McDermott Poliss
 McGovern Posey
 McIntyre Quigley
 McNerney Rahall
 Meeks Reed
 Meng Richmond
 Michaud Ros-Lehtinen
 Miller, George Roybal-Allard
 Moore Ruiz
 Moran Ruppertsberger
 Murphy (FL) Rush
 Nadler Ryan (OH)
 Neal Sánchez, Linda
 Nolan T.
 O'Rourke Sanchez, Loretta
 Owens Sarbanes
 Pallone Schakowsky
 Pascrell Schiff
 Pastor (AZ) Schneider
 Payne Schrader
 Pelosi Schwartz
 Perlmutter Scott (VA)
 Peters (CA) Scott, David
 Peters (MI) Serrano
 Peterson Sewell (AL)
 Pingree (ME) Shea-Porter

NOES—221

Aderholt Gohmert
 Amash Goodlatte
 Amodei Gosar
 Bachmann Gowdy
 Bachus Granger
 Barletta Graves (GA)
 Barr Graves (MO)
 Barton Griffin (AR)
 Beatty Griffith (VA)
 Benishek Grimm
 Bentivolio Guthrie
 Bilirakis Harper
 Bishop (UT) Harris
 Black Hartzler
 Blackburn Hastings (WA)
 Boustany Heck (NV)
 Brady (TX) Hensarling
 Bridenstine Herrera Beutler
 Brooks (AL) Hinojosa
 Brooks (IN) Holding
 Broun (GA) Hudson
 Buchanan Huelskamp
 Bucshon Huizenga (MI)
 Burgess Hultgren
 Calvert Hunter
 Camp Hurt
 Campbell Issa
 Cantor Jenkins
 Capito Johnson (OH)
 Carson (IN) Johnson, Sam
 Carter Jolly
 Cassidy Jones
 Chabot Jordan
 Chaffetz Joyce
 Coble Kelly (PA)
 Coffman King (IA)
 Cole King (NY)
 Collins (GA) Kingston
 Collins (NY) Kinzinger (IL)
 Conaway Kline
 Cook Labrador
 Cotton LaMalfa
 Cramer Lamborn
 Crawford Lance
 Crenshaw Lankford
 Culberson Latham
 Daines Latta
 Davis, Rodney Long
 Denham Lucas
 DeSantis Luetkemeyer
 DesJarlais Lummis
 Duffy Marchant
 Duncan (SC) Marino
 Duncan (TN) Massie
 Ellmers McCarthy (CA)
 Farenthold McCaul
 Fincher McClintock
 Fleischmann McHenry
 Fleming McKeon
 Flores McKinley
 Forbes McMorris
 Fortenberry Rodgers
 Foxx Meadows
 Franks (AZ) Meehan
 Frelinghuysen Messer
 Garrett Mica
 Gerlach Miller (FL)
 Gibbs Miller (MI)
 Gingrey (GA) Mullin

Sherman
 Sinema
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Smith (WA)
 Speier
 Reed
 Swallow (CA)
 Takano
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Tierney
 Titus
 Tonko
 Tsongas
 Van Hollen
 Vargas
 Veasey
 Vela
 Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Waxman
 Wilson (FL)
 Yarmuth
 Young (IN)

Walorski
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Welch
 Wenstrup
 Westmoreland
 Whitfield
 Williams
 Wittman
 Wolf
 Womack
 Woodall
 Yoder
 Yoho
 Young (AK)
 NOT VOTING—5
 Hall
 Miller, Gary
 Negrete McLeod
 Nunnelee
 Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1405

Mr. YARMUTH changed his vote
 from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I
 submit a clarification of my vote during consid-
 eration of H.R. 4745, the Transportation,
 Housing and Urban Development, and Related
 Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015. I fully in-
 tended to continue my strong support of the
 Housing for Persons with AIDS program and
 mistakenly voted “no” on rollcall vote 277, the
 Nadler Amendment. I intended to vote “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. CAPITO

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs.
 CAPITO) on which further proceedings
 were postponed and on which the noes
 prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 114, noes 311,
 not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 278]

AYES—114

Amash
 Bachus
 Barletta
 Barr
 Barton
 Benishek
 Bentivolio
 Bishop (UT)
 Blackburn
 Blumenauer
 Boustany
 Brooks (IN)
 Brown (FL)
 Burgess
 Capito
 Capuano
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Coble
 Collins (NY)
 Conaway
 Cook
 Daines
 Davis, Rodney
 Denham
 Dent
 Diaz-Balart
 Duncan (SC)
 Ellmers
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fitzpatrick
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Gabbard
 Gallego
 Gerlach
 Gibbs
 Gibson
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Granger
 Graves (MO)
 Griffith (VA)
 Grimm
 Heck (NV)
 Hensarling
 Hudson
 Hultgren
 Hurt
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jolly
 Jordan
 Joyce
 Kelly (PA)
 Kind
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kuster
 Lipinski
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Lynch
 Maffei
 Massie
 McAllister
 McCaul
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 Meadows
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Mullin
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Neugebauer
 Nugent
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Paulsen
 Pearce
 Petri
 Pittenger
 Poe (TX)
 Rahall
 Renacci
 Rice (SC)
 Rogers (MI)
 Rooney
 Ros-Lehtinen
 Roskam
 Rothfus
 Royce
 Salmon

Shimkus
 Shuster
 Simpson
 Stivers
 Stutzman
 Thornberry
 Tiberi
 Turner
 Upton
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Walorski
 NOES—311

Aderholt
 Amodei
 Bachmann
 Barber
 Barrow (GA)
 Bass
 Beatty
 Becerra
 Bera (CA)
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Black
 Bonamici
 Brady (PA)
 Brady (TX)
 Braley (IA)
 Bridenstine
 Brooks (AL)
 Broun (GA)
 Brownley (CA)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Byrne
 Calvert
 Camp
 Campbell
 Cantor
 Capps
 Cardenas
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Coffman
 Cohen
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Cotton
 Courtney
 Cramer
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 Delaney
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle
 Duckworth
 Duffy
 Duncan (TN)
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Engel
 Enyart
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Fattah
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Forbes
 Foster
 Foxx
 Frankel (FL)
 Franks (AZ)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Garamendi
 Garcia
 Gardner
 Garrett
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Graves (GA)
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Griffin (AR)
 Grijalva
 Guthrie
 Gutiérrez
 Hahn
 Hanabusa
 Hanna
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings (FL)
 Hastings (WA)
 Heck (WA)
 Herrera Beutler
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinojosa
 Holding
 Holt
 Honda
 Horsford
 Hoyer
 Huelskamp
 Huffman
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hunter
 Israel
 Issa
 Jackson Lee
 Jeffries
 Jenkins
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kennedy
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kingston
 Kirkpatrick
 Kline
 Labrador
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Langevin
 Lankford
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 Latta
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lewis
 LoBiondo
 Loeback
 Lofgren
 Long
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lujan Grisham
 (NM)
 Luján, Ben Ray
 (NM)
 Maloney,
 Carolyn
 Maloney, Sean
 Marchant
 Marino
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCarthy (NY)
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McGovern
 McKeon
 McNerney
 Meehan
 Meeks
 Meng
 Messer
 Michaud
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran
 Murphy (FL)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Noem
 Nolan
 Nunes
 O'Rourke
 Owens
 Pallone
 Pascrell
 Pastor (AZ)
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters (CA)
 Peters (MI)
 Peterson
 Pingree (ME)
 Pocan
 Polis
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Rangel
 Reed
 Reichert
 Ribble
 Richmond
 Rigell
 Roby
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Ross
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Runyan
 Ruppertsberger
 Rush
 Ryan (OH)
 Ryan (WI)
 Sánchez, Linda
 T.
 Sanchez, Loretta
 Sanford
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schock
 Schrader
 Schwartz
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Sessions
 Sewell (AL)
 Shea-Porter
 Sherman
 Sinema
 Sires
 Slaughter
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)

Smith (TX) Tonko
Smith (WA) Tsongas
Southernland Valadao
Speier Van Hollen
Stewart Vargas
Stockman Veasey
Swalwell (CA) Vela
Takano Velázquez
Terry Visclosky
Thompson (CA) Walden
Thompson (MS) Walz
Thompson (PA) Wasserman
Tierney Schultz
Tipton Waters
Titus Waxman

NOT VOTING—6

Hall Miller, Gary Nunnelee
McDermott Negrete McLeod Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1409

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF
GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 134, noes 288,
not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 279]

AYES—134

Amash Forbes
Amodel Foxx
Bachmann Franks (AZ)
Barr Garrett
Barrow (GA) Gohmert
Barton Goodlatte
Bentivolio Gosar
Bilirakis Gowdy
Bishop (UT) Granger
Black Graves (GA)
Blackburn Graves (MO)
Brady (TX) Guthrie
Bridenstine Harris
Brooks (AL) Hensarling
Broun (GA) Holding
Burgess Huelskamp
Byrne Huizenga (MI)
Campbell Hultgren
Cantor Hunter
Carter Hurt
Chabot Issa
Chaffetz Jenkins
Coble Johnson, Sam
Collins (GA) Jones
Conaway Jordan
Cotton King (IA)
Cramer Kingston
DeSantis Kline
DesJarlais Labrador
Duffy LaMalfa
Duncan (SC) Lamborn
Duncan (TN) Lance
Farenthold Lankford
Fincher Latta
Fleischmann Long
Fleming Lummis
Flores Marchant

Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Stockman
Stutzman

Aderholt
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Bass

Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)

Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)

Braley (IA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)

Buchanan
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert

Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney

Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)

Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay

Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole

Collins (NY)
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper

Costa
Courtney
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley

Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)

Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney

Delano
DeLauro
DelBene
Lofgren
Denham

Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett

Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers

Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr

Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOES—288

Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner

Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Grayson

Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva

Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna

Harper
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)

Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa

Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson

Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)

Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur

Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee

Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick

Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham

Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo

Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas

Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)

Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean

Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)

Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

McKeon
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan

Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller, George

Moore
Moran
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)

Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Noem
Nolan

Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone

Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi

Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson

Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)

Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert

Renacci
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen

Roskam
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan

Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.

Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider

Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano

Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster

Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)

Smith (WA)
Southernland
Speier
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)

Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey

Camp
Frelinghuysen
Hall

Miller, Gary
Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee

Waxman
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wolf

Womack
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters

NOT VOTING—9

Miller, Gary
Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee

Schock
Valadao
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1413

Mr. BARR changed his vote from
“no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF
GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 143, noes 283,
not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 280]

AYES—143

Amash Franks (AZ) McCarthy (CA)
Barrow (GA) Garrett McCaul
Barton Gingrey (GA) McClintock
Benishek Gohmert McHenry
Bentivolio Goodlatte McIntyre
Bilirakis Gosar McKinley
Bishop (UT) Gowdy McMorris
Black Granger Rodgers
Blackburn Graves (GA) Meadows
Brady (TX) Graves (MO) Mica
Bridenstine Griffith (VA) Miller (FL)
Brooks (AL) Harris Miller (MI)
Broun (GA) Hartzler Mullin
Buchanan Hensarling Mulvaney
Burgess Herrera Beutler Neugebauer
Byrne Holding Olson
Campbell Hudson Palazzo
Capps Huelskamp Paulsen
Carter Huizenga (MI) Perry
Cassidy Hultgren Petri
Chabot Hunter Pittenger
Chaffetz Hurt Pitts
Coble Issa Poe (TX)
Collins (GA) Jenkins Pompeo
Collins (NY) Johnson, Sam Posey
Conaway Jones Price (GA)
Cook Jordan Ribble
Cotton King (IA) Rice (SC)
Daines Kingston Rigell
DeSantis Kline Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais Labrador Rohrabacher
Duffy LaMalfa Rokita
Duncan (SC) Lamborn Rooney
Duncan (TN) Lance Ross
Farenthold Lankford Royce
Fincher Latta Ryan (WI)
Fleischmann Long Salmon
Fleming Lummis Sanford
Flores Marchant Scalise
Foxy Massie Schweikert

Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart

Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg

Weber (TX)
Westrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho

Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walorski

Walz
Wasserman
Wash
Waters
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch

Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Weber (TX)
Westmoreland

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (IA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Chu
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge

Williams
Woodall

NOES—295
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Goodlatte
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran

Yoder
Yoho

NOES—283

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (IA)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge

Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng

Messer
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Rohy
Roe (TN)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Hollen

Hall
Miller, Gary

NOT VOTING—5

Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1417

Mr. PITTENGER changed his vote
from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROUN OF
GEORGIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BROUN)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 130, noes 295,
not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 281]

AYES—130

Amash
Bachmann
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishak
Bentivoglio
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Burgess
Byrne
Cantor
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Coble
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger

Graves (GA)
Guthrie
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
Kingston
Kline
Klabador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McMorris
Meadows
Messer
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)

Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Petri
Pittenger
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Reichert
Rice (SC)
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tipton
Upton
Walberg
Walden

Walz
Wasserman
Wash
Waters
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brady (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Chu
Ciilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard

Williams
Woodall

NOES—295
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Goodlatte
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney, Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Mica
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran

Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Richmond
Rigell
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stewart
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walorski
Walz

Wasserman	Welch	Wolf
Schultz	Wenstrup	Womack
Waters	Whitfield	Yarmuth
Waxman	Wilson (FL)	Young (AK)
Webster (FL)	Wittman	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—6

Diaz-Balart	Miller, Gary	Nunnelee
Hall	Negrete McLeod	Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1421

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. HARTZLER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 237, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 282]

AYES—188

Amash	Forbes	Long
Amodei	Foxx	Lucas
Bachmann	Franks (AZ)	Luetkemeyer
Barr	Gardner	Lummis
Barton	Garrett	Marchant
Benishek	Gibbs	Marino
Bentivolio	Gingrey (GA)	Massie
Billirakis	Gohmert	McAllister
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	McCarthy (CA)
Black	Gosar	McCaul
Blackburn	Gowdy	McClintock
Bridenstine	Granger	McHenry
Brooks (IN)	Graves (GA)	McKeon
Buchanan	Graves (MO)	McMorris
Bucshon	Griffin (AR)	Rodgers
Burgess	Griffith (VA)	Meadows
Byrne	Guthrie	Meehan
Calvert	Harris	Messer
Camp	Hartzler	Miller (FL)
Campbell	Hastings (WA)	Mullin
Cantor	Heck (NV)	Mulvaney
Carter	Hensarling	Murphy (PA)
Cassidy	Herrera Beutler	Neugebauer
Chabot	Holding	Noem
Chaffetz	Hudson	Nugent
Coble	Huelskamp	Nunes
Coffman	Huizenga (MI)	Olson
Cole	Hultgren	Palazzo
Collins (GA)	Hunter	Paulsen
Collins (NY)	Hurt	Pearce
Conaway	Issa	Perry
Cook	Jenkins	Pittenger
Cotton	Johnson (OH)	Pitts
Cramer	Johnson, Sam	Pompeo
Crenshaw	Jones	Posey
Daines	Jordan	Price (GA)
Denham	Joyce	Reed
DeSantis	Kelly (PA)	Reichert
DesJarlais	King (IA)	Renacci
Duckworth	King (NY)	Ribble
Duffy	Kingston	Rice (SC)
Duncan (SC)	Kinzinger (IL)	Rigell
Duncan (TN)	Kline	Roe (TN)
Ellmers	Labrador	Rogers (AL)
Farenthold	LaMalfa	Rogers (MI)
Fincher	Lamborn	Rohrabacher
Fleischmann	Lankford	Rokita
Fleming	Latta	Rooney
Flores	LoBiondo	Ros-Lehtinen

Roskam	Shimkus
Ross	Simpson
Rothfus	Smith (MO)
Royce	Smith (NE)
Ruiz	Smith (NJ)
Ryan (WI)	Smith (TX)
Salmon	Southerland
Sanford	Stewart
Scalise	Stivers
Schock	Stutzman
Schweikert	Terry
Scott, Austin	Thornberry
Sensenbrenner	Tiberi
Sessions	Tipton

NOES—237

Aderholt	Gerlach
Bachus	Gibson
Barber	Grayson
Barletta	Green, Al
Barrow (GA)	Green, Gene
Bass	Grijalva
Beatty	Grimm
Becerra	Gutiérrez
Bera (CA)	Hahn
Bishop (GA)	Hanabusa
Bishop (NY)	Hanna
Blumenauer	Harper
Bonamici	Hastings (FL)
Boustany	Heck (WA)
Brady (PA)	Higgins
Braley (IA)	Himes
Brooks (AL)	Hinojosa
Broun (GA)	Holt
Brown (FL)	Honda
Brownley (CA)	Horsford
Bustos	Hoyer
Butterfield	Huffman
Capito	Israel
Capps	Jackson Lee
Capuano	Jeffries
Cárdenas	Johnson (GA)
Carney	Johnson, E. B.
Carson (IN)	Jolly
Cartwright	Kaptur
Castor (FL)	Keating
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)
Chu	Kennedy
Ciçilline	Kildee
Clark (MA)	Kilmer
Clarke (NY)	Kind
Clay	Kirkpatrick
Cleaver	Kuster
Clyburn	Lance
Cohen	Langevin
Connolly	Larsen (WA)
Coopers	Larson (CT)
Costa	Latham
Courtney	Lee (CA)
Crawford	Levin
Crowley	Lewis
Cuellar	Lipinski
Culberson	Loeb
Cummings	Lofgren
Davis (CA)	Lowenthal
Davis, Danny	Lowe
Davis, Rodney	Lujan Grisham
DeFazio	(NM)
DeGette	Lujan, Ben Ray
Delaney	(NM)
DeLauro	Lynch
DelBene	Maffei
Dent	Maloney,
Deutch	Carolyn
Diaz-Balart	Maloney, Sean
Dingell	Matheson
Doggett	Matsui
Doyle	McCarthy (NY)
Edwards	McCollum
Ellison	McDermott
Engel	McGovern
Enyart	McIntyre
Eshoo	McKinley
Esty	McNerney
Farr	Meeks
Fattah	Meng
Fitzpatrick	Mica
Fortenberry	Michaud
Foster	Miller (MI)
Frankel (FL)	Miller, George
Frelinghuysen	Moore
Fudge	Moran
Gabbard	Murphy (FL)
Gallego	Nader
Garamendi	Napolitano
Garcia	Neal
	Nolan

Upton	Valadao
Wagner	Walberg
Weber (TX)	Wenstrup
Westmoreland	Whitfield
Williams	Wittman
Woodall	Yoder
Yoho	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—6

Brady (TX)	Miller, Gary	Nunnelee
Hall	Negrete McLeod	Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1425

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DAINES

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana (Mr. DAINES) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 214, noes 212, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 283]

AYES—214

Aderholt	Duncan (TN)	LaMalfa
Amash	Ellmers	Lamborn
Amodei	Farenthold	Lance
Bachmann	Fincher	Lankford
Bachus	Fleischmann	Latham
Barletta	Fleming	Latta
Barr	Flores	Long
Barton	Forbes	Lucas
Benishek	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Bentivolio	Foxx	Lummis
Billirakis	Franks (AZ)	Marchant
Bishop (UT)	Frelinghuysen	Marino
Black	Gardner	Massie
Blackburn	Garrett	Matheson
Boustany	Gerlach	McAllister
Brady (TX)	Gibbs	McCarthy (CA)
Bridenstine	Gingrey (GA)	McCaul
Brooks (AL)	Gohmert	McClintock
Brooks (IN)	Goodlatte	McHenry
Broun (GA)	Gosar	McKeon
Buchanan	Gowdy	McMorris
Bucshon	Granger	Rodgers
Burgess	Graves (GA)	Meadows
Byrne	Graves (MO)	Meehan
Calvert	Griffin (AR)	Messer
Camp	Guthrie	Mica
Campbell	Hanna	Miller (FL)
Cantor	Harper	Miller (MI)
Capito	Harris	Mullin
Carter	Hartzler	Mulvaney
Cassidy	Hastings (WA)	Neugebauer
Chabot	Heck (NV)	Noem
Chaffetz	Hensarling	Nugent
Coble	Herrera Beutler	Nunes
Coffman	Holding	Olson
Cole	Hudson	Palazzo
Collins (GA)	Huelskamp	Paulsen
Collins (NY)	Huizenga (MI)	Pearce
Conaway	Hultgren	Perry
Cook	Hunter	Peterson
Cotton	Hurt	Petri
Cramer	Issa	Pittenger
Crenshaw	Jenkins	Pitts
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Poe (TX)
Culberson	Johnson, Sam	Pompeo
Daines	Jolly	Posey
Davis, Rodney	Jones	Reed
Denham	Jordan	Reichert
Dent	Kelly (PA)	Renacci
DeSantis	King (IA)	Ribble
DesJarlais	Kingston	Rice (SC)
Duffy	Kinzinger (IL)	Rigell
Duncan (SC)	Kline	Roby
	Labrador	Roe (TN)

Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner

Sessions
Shinkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tipton
Turner
Valadao

Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—212

Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffith (VA)

Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke

NOT VOTING—5

Hall
Miller, Gary

Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee

Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Richmond
Rogers (KY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Yarmuth

Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR
The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1-minute remaining.

□ 1429

Mr. CICILLINE changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN changed his vote from “no” to “aye.”
So the amendment was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 177, noes 249, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 284]

AYES—177

Amodei
Bachmann
Barton
Benishak
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Burgess
Byrne
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook
Cotton
Cramer
Crawford
Culberson
Daines
Davis, Rodney
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Franks (AZ)
Gardner
Garrett

Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hanna
Harris
Hartzler
Heck (NV)
Hensarling
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Jordan
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latta
LoBiondo
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Massie
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley

McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Neugebauer
Noem
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Perry
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shinkus
Shuster
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman

Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Valadao

Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams

NOES—249

Aderholt
Amash
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cantor
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Foxy
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibson

Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe y
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marino
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Nugent
O'Rourke

Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rothfus
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—5

Hall
Miller, Gary

Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee

Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1433

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the ayes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 219, noes 207,
not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]

AYES—219

Aderholt	Fleming	Long
Amash	Flores	Lucas
Amodei	Forbes	Luetkemeyer
Bachmann	Fortenberry	Lummis
Bachus	Fox	Marchant
Barletta	Franks (AZ)	Marino
Barr	Frelinghuysen	Massie
Barton	Garrett	McAllister
Benishek	Gerlach	McCarthy (CA)
Bentivolio	Gibbs	McCaul
Bilirakis	Gibson	McClintock
Bishop (UT)	Gingrey (GA)	McHenry
Black	Gohmert	McKinley
Blackburn	Goodlatte	McMorris
Boustany	Gosar	Rodgers
Brady (TX)	Gowdy	Meadows
Bridenstine	Granger	Meehan
Brooks (AL)	Graves (GA)	Messer
Brooks (IN)	Graves (MO)	Mica
Broun (GA)	Griffin (AR)	Miller (FL)
Buchanan	Griffith (VA)	Miller (MI)
Bucshon	Grimm	Mullin
Burgess	Hanna	Mulvaney
Byrne	Harper	Murphy (PA)
Calvert	Harris	Neugebauer
Camp	Hartzler	Noem
Campbell	Hastings (WA)	Nugent
Cantor	Heck (NV)	Nunes
Capito	Hensarling	Olson
Carter	Herrera Beutler	Palazzo
Cassidy	Holding	Paulsen
Chabot	Hudson	Pearce
Chaffetz	Huelskamp	Perry
Coble	Huizenga (MI)	Petri
Coffman	Hultgren	Pittenger
Cole	Hunter	Pitts
Collins (GA)	Hurt	Poe (TX)
Collins (NY)	Issa	Pompeo
Conaway	Jenkins	Posey
Cook	Johnson (OH)	Price (GA)
Cotton	Johnson, Sam	Reed
Cramer	Jolly	Reichert
Crawford	Jones	Renacci
Crenshaw	Jordan	Ribble
Daines	Joyce	Rice (SC)
Denham	Kelly (PA)	Rigell
Dent	King (IA)	Roby
DeSantis	King (NY)	Roe (TN)
DesJarlais	Kingston	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart	Kinzinger (IL)	Rogers (KY)
Duffy	Kline	Rogers (MI)
Duncan (SC)	Labrador	Rohrabacher
Duncan (TN)	LaMalfa	Rokita
Ellmers	Lamborn	Rooney
Farenthold	Lance	Ros-Lehtinen
Fincher	Lankford	Roskam
Fitzpatrick	Latta	Ross
Fleischmann	LoBiondo	Rothfus

Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)

Barber
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DeBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Grayson

Hall
Miller, Gary

Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden

NOES—207

Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lewis
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Lujan, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meeke
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal

NOT VOTING—5

Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee
Wilson (SC)

□ 1439

So the amendment was rejected.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

(By unanimous consent, Mr. CANTOR
was allowed to speak out of order.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Chairman, I would
advise Members that following this
vote on Representative FLEMING's
amendment, the House will revote H.R.
4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act of
2014.

The vote will be the same as the first
vote earlier in this series on the same
piece of legislation.

Again, the House will revote H.R.
4810, the Veteran Access to Care Act of
2014, following this last amendment
vote.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FLEMING

The Acting CHAIR. Without objec-
tion, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEM-
ING) on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 255, noes 171,
not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 286]

AYES—255

Aderholt	Conaway	Granger
Amash	Connolly	Graves (GA)
Amodei	Cook	Graves (MO)
Bachmann	Costa	Grayson
Bachus	Cotton	Green, Al
Barber	Courtney	Green, Gene
Barr	Cramer	Griffin (AR)
Barton	Crenshaw	Griffith (VA)
Benishek	Culberson	Grijalva
Bentivolio	Daines	Guthrie
Bilirakis	Davis, Rodney	Hanna
Bishop (UT)	DeLauro	Harper
Black	DeBene	Harris
Blackburn	Denham	Hartzler
Boustany	Dent	Hastings (WA)
Brady (PA)	DeSantis	Heck (WA)
Brady (TX)	DesJarlais	Hensarling
Braley (IA)	Doyle	Herrera Beutler
Bridenstine	Duffy	Himes
Brooks (AL)	Duncan (SC)	Holding
Broun (GA)	Duncan (TN)	Hudson
Brownley (CA)	Ellison	Huelskamp
Buchanan	Ellmers	Huizenga (MI)
Bucshon	Engel	Hultgren
Burgess	Enyart	Hunter
Bustos	Farenthold	Hurt
Byrne	Fattah	Issa
Calvert	Fincher	Jackson Lee
Camp	Fleischmann	Jenkins
Campbell	Fleming	Johnson (GA)
Cantor	Flores	Johnson (OH)
Capito	Forbes	Johnson, Sam
Capuano	Fortenberry	Jones
Carter	Fox	Jordan
Cartwright	Franks (AZ)	Joyce
Cassidy	Gallego	Kelly (PA)
Chabot	Gardner	King (IA)
Clark (MA)	Garrett	Kingston
Coble	Gibbs	Kinzinger (IL)
Coffman	Gibson	Kline
Cohen	Gingrey (GA)	Kuster
Cole	Gohmert	Labrador
Collins (GA)	Gosar	LaMalfa
Collins (NY)	Gowdy	Lamborn

Lance
Lankford
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lewis
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
McAllister
McCaul
McClintock
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson

Palazzo
Paulsen
Pearce
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Rahall
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanford
Scalise
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner

Serrano
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southerland
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tierney
Tipton
Titus
Turner
Valadao
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wittman
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walorski

Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman

Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—5

Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee

□ 1446

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HULTGREN) having assumed the chair, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4745) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

Bera (CA)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Boustany
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cartwright
Cassidy
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Coffman
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Cooper
Costa
Cotton
Courtney
Cramer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Daines
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty

Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Fox
Frankel (FL)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Griffith (VA)
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holding
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huffman
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Israel
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kline
Kuster
Labrador
LaMalfa

Lamborn
Lance
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lee (CA)
Lewis
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lummis
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson
Matsui
McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meadows
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Messer
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (PA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neugebauer
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
Nunes
O'Rourke
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Paulsen
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pittenger
Pitts
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Pompeo
Posey

NOES—171

Barletta
Barrow (GA)
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brooks (IN)
Brown (FL)
Butterfield
Capps
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Conyers
Cooper
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach

Goodlatte
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (NV)
Higgins
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jeffries
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Latham
Levin
Lipinski
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Miller, George

Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rangel
Reichert
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott, David
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stewart
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tonko
Tsongas
Upton
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey

VETERAN ACCESS TO CARE ACT OF 2014

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings on rollcall vote No. 275, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4810) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to enter into contracts for the provision of hospital care and medical services at non-Department of Veterans Affairs facilities for Department of Veterans Affairs patients with extended waiting times for appointments at Department facilities, and for other purposes, be vacated, to the end that the Chair put the question de novo.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4810.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 426, noes 0, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 287]

AYES—426

Aderholt
Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus

Barber
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton

Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishiek
Bentivolio

Price (GA)	Schiff	Tierney
Price (NC)	Schneider	Tipton
Quigley	Schock	Titus
Rahall	Schrader	Tonko
Rangel	Schwartz	Tsongas
Reed	Schweikert	Turner
Reichert	Scott (VA)	Upton
Renacci	Scott, Austin	Valadao
Ribble	Scott, David	Van Hollen
Rice (SC)	Sensenbrenner	Vargas
Richmond	Serrano	Veasey
Rigell	Sessions	Vela
Roby	Sewell (AL)	Velázquez
Roe (TN)	Shea-Porter	Visclosky
Rogers (AL)	Sherman	Wagner
Rogers (KY)	Shimkus	Walberg
Rogers (MI)	Shuster	Walden
Rohrabacher	Simpson	Walorski
Rokita	Sinema	Walz
Rooney	Sires	Wasserman
Ros-Lehtinen	Slaughter	Schultz
Roskam	Smith (MO)	Waters
Ross	Smith (NE)	Waxman
Rothfus	Smith (NJ)	Weber (TX)
Roybal-Allard	Smith (TX)	Webster (FL)
Royce	Smith (WA)	Welch
Ruiz	Southerland	Wenstrup
Runyan	Speier	Westmoreland
Ruppersberger	Stewart	Whitfield
Rush	Stivers	Williams
Ryan (OH)	Stockman	Wilson (FL)
Ryan (WI)	Stutzman	Wittman
Salmon	Swalwell (CA)	Wolf
Sánchez, Linda T.	Takano	Womack
Sanchez, Loretta	Terry	Woodall
Sanford	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Sarbanes	Thompson (MS)	Yoder
Scalise	Thompson (PA)	Yoho
Schakowsky	Thornberry	Young (AK)
	Tiberi	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—5

Hall	Negrete McLeod	Wilson (SC)
Miller, Gary	Nunnelee	

□ 1504

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Pate, one of his secretaries.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to House Resolution 604 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 4745.

Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MARCHANT) kindly take the chair.

□ 1506

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4745) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other

purposes, with Mr. MARCHANT (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, an amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. FLEMING) had been disposed of, and the bill had been read through page 156, line 16.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. ROYCE

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the Housing Trust Fund established under section 1338 of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4568).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Chairman, I rise, yet again, to raise the alarm over taxpayer-funded housing policy.

This straightforward amendment that you have before you would prohibit Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac from using funds to pay housing advocacy groups or others through the housing trust fund at a time when they continue to owe money to the American people.

Beginning in 2008, the U.S. taxpayers bailed out the GSEs to the tune of \$189 billion. That number is expected to grow to over \$200 billion by 2015; but as the housing market has begun to recover, so, too, have Fannie's and Freddie's profits.

At the first sign of money rolling in, some housing advocates are pressuring the Federal Housing Finance Agency to get a piece of the taxpayer-funded pie. They have gone to extraordinary lengths, even filing a lawsuit last summer to try to force contributions to the trust fund.

Originally slated to receive funds siphoned off from the GSEs, the trust fund was never capitalized due, of course, to the fact that the GSEs went into conservatorship. Without passage of this amendment, the director of the FHFA could turn on that spigot at any moment.

Contrary to what Fannie and Freddie apologists may claim, the GSEs have yet to repay any of the taxpayer-funded bailout. The cash injection into the GSEs was made in the form of a draw from the U.S. Treasury, not a loan to be repaid. No so-called repayment can be made as long as American taxpayers are on the hook for future losses.

Let us also not overlook the fact that the failure of this public-private housing scheme was at the center of the financial crisis, a collapse that destroyed trillions of dollars in household wealth and left millions unemployed. How much money would it take to repay those losses?

It is clear to any observer that the money that is now coming in from the GSEs is a small pittance for what they have cost the American economy. Any profits remain directly attributable to extensive and continued taxpayer support. That is the point, hence the need for this amendment.

I would urge an "aye" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The underlying bill contains no funds for the housing trust fund, yet the gentleman's amendment would create a prohibition on using funds that don't exist in the bill. This is simply a messaging amendment that has no practical purpose.

I oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

The amendment was agreed to.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Chairman, as cochair of the Native American Caucus, I am standing with my colleagues here today to support investing in Native American housing.

The United States cannot fulfill its Federal trust obligation to Indian Country without increasing investments in Native American housing.

Here are two facts about Indian country: almost 9 percent of the homes in Indian country still lack complete plumbing facilities and 30 percent of the homes in Indian Country rely on wood for heating.

Another fact is that Native Hawaiian grants have been completely zeroed out of this bill. The Native American Housing Block Grant is a primary Federal source to address housing backlogs and provide sufficient maintenance throughout Indian Country, but this bill flat-funds this account from 2014 at \$650 dollars.

While level funding is better than a cut, my colleagues should know that this is the same level of funding provided in fiscal year 2004. We can and we must do better.

Again, to meet its treaty obligations, the United States must increase this investment for Indian housing.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentlelady. Housing is important for the American Indian community. It should be funded. This bill is a decent bill, but flatlining

this funding back to the 2004 level is not acceptable.

We need this housing in rural areas, as the gentlelady mentioned. I represent approximately 400 small villages. Most do not have running water and the facilities that you are used to every day when you get up. They have the problem of many diseases because of the lack of good facilities. We need new housing. We need the money to be spent.

My argument is, if we are putting money in Afghanistan like we have done in the last few years, we ought to be able to put the money into our own Nation and States to have the housing for the native communities.

This is an important piece of legislation, but we ought to fund it to the full extent. It is time that we recognize that we have to help those who do not have, especially our first citizens of the United States.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HECK of Washington. Mr. Chairman, in order to keep a new, healthy housing market, we must be committed to affordable housing. All citizens should have access to it.

For 16 years, NAHASDA has provided funding for tribes to implement their own strategies to address housing needs that are, quite frankly, unique to their own communities.

Under the program, they can use funds to address their housing needs through a variety of activities, including construction, rehabilitation, modernization, rental assistance, lending programs, crime prevention, and a host of other strategies.

The Puyallup Tribe in my own home State and district recently used NAHASDA funds to construct housing that reflects their culture with a traditional longhouse design and structure.

It is a 10-unit building that is environmentally friendly and features energy-efficient systems that keep costs out. It is beautiful. It is cost effective. It is economical. Most importantly, it meets a basic need.

□ 1515

In fiscal year 2012 alone, the 369 tribal recipients of grants used that funding to build or acquire more than 1,450 affordable homes and rehabilitate another 4,700. Since the inception of the program, recipients have built, acquired, or rehabilitated more than 110,000 homes; but as has been suggested, the funding has failed to keep up with inflation, and it has not met the demonstrated need for the program. In fact, a lot of the funds end up being used for maintenance and operation because it has been flatlined. Meanwhile, the need for the program grows as the money, in relative terms, shrinks. In the 10 years between 2002 to 2012, the number of overcrowded households increased by 14 percent, and 10

percent of all homes in Indian Country are overcrowded. It is notably higher than the national average.

The Federal Government has a trust obligation to promote the wellbeing of Native Americans. It is a trust obligation. It is a legal obligation. Frankly, it is a sacred obligation. Ensuring the proper funding of NAHASDA is a critical component towards meeting those obligations.

As you consider the 2015 Transportation, Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill, I ask all of you to please support the robust funding for NAHASDA.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to join my colleagues in support of this important NAHASDA program within this appropriations bill.

As has been stated, our country—this Nation, this government—has an important trust responsibility that it is obligated to live up to, and the full funding of NAHASDA is an important way to manifest that obligation.

Just as in any community, housing is an essential component of a civil society. What NAHASDA provides is to not only deal with the backlog of housing needs, which are many—certainly, the dollars that are presently available are not keeping up with the need that is out there in these tribal communities, for sure—but to also allow for the maintenance of the housing that is currently in place.

The difficulty, of course, with a funding level which is the same as it was a decade ago and with a backlog of housing needs is that, as the housing that has been developed ages, more and more of the dollars are necessarily placed into maintaining and improving existing housing, which further increases the backlog of available housing.

I would just suggest to my colleagues—and I know many of my colleagues have done this—to visit the communities. Talk to them about their housing needs, and take a look at the conditions that many are left to live in. You will find that, while this program has been quite successful, as has been said, in providing 110,000 housing units since its inception, there is so much more that needs to be done. We have an obligation as Members of Congress to make sure that we live up to the commitments that we have made, to the trust obligation that we have. It is more than words. In this case, it actually means putting our money where our mouth is and putting the resources behind this program as it should be.

This is an important program. It is one that we are obligated to fund. Obviously, I would prefer that we meet the full obligation that we have committed to. This appropriation does not go as far as it should in doing that. We

really need to make sure that, in the future, we do.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Hawaii is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. HANABUSA. Mr. Chairman, the speakers before me have all said the fundamental issue that we are looking at here, which is of the trust and treaty obligations that this great Nation has created with the native people—the indigenous people and the first people—of this Nation. Yet, for now and for many years, the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to remove any and all funding from a critical program that greatly benefits my home State of Hawaii, and that is the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant.

This program is an essential source of funding because it not only helps the native people on their own land, but it fulfills a trust obligation created by Congress in 1920 by way of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act. The act recognized the importance of returning Native Hawaiians to the land to preserve their culture, their traditions, and their values, and the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant has helped to facilitate that.

Similar to what NAHASDA has done for American Indians and Alaska Natives, the Native Hawaiian title of NAHASDA has opened the door to increased partnerships with financial institutions and has enabled the Federal policy of self-determination to be extended to all native populations across this great Nation.

Through the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands has been able to assist over 400 low-income families through infrastructure development, down payment assistance, and direct loans for first-time home buyers, construction programs, and the development of renewable energy projects. There are Native Hawaiian housing lots on each of the Hawaiian Islands. These funds have also been able to address the growing issue of homelessness by rehabilitating older units to make them safe and sanitary.

As we all know, the foundation for the success of millions of American families is a secure home. The Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant has given hundreds of Native Hawaiian families that same foundation to succeed by assisting them with affordable homeownership opportunities in Hawaii, which serve as the groundwork for self-sufficiency and future prosperity.

A disruption to the stream of funding for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant would have a dire impact on dozens of ongoing development projects, including alternative energy resources for homes, investments in infrastructure, and low interest rate loans that seek to benefit the thousands of families living on Hawaiian homelands.

I ask the committee to reconsider its decision to remove this vital program from the bill every year, and I pledge to work with the committee to see that it is restored.

I yield back the balance of my time.
Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express my concern about the need for fully supporting Native American housing programs.

I recognize that my colleagues faced a number of difficult choices when crafting this bill, and I specifically want to thank the chairman and ranking member for their work in fully funding the President's request for Native American Housing Block Grants at \$650 million. I am pleased to stand here today along with such strong advocates for Indian housing programs, and I am grateful for the leadership that each of the speakers today has shown.

I do share my colleagues' concerns over the adequate funding for our Native Hawaiian housing needs, and I am hopeful that, as this legislation moves forward, Congress can work to address this need as well as to resolve some serious issues with other parts of the bill.

Now, as the members of this committee well know, the challenges facing adequate housing for Indian Country are profound. The district that I represent is home to nine tribes. I have seen firsthand what a difference these housing programs make to individual families and to their communities, and the statistics bear out just how substantial the need is here.

In 2012, the Department of Housing and Urban Development found that more than 25 percent of Indian housing units lack basic facilities, are overcrowded, or cost more than 50 percent of residents' incomes. There is a need today for 200,000 more housing units in Indian Country. That is why I am hoping that this body will soon hold a hearing on the reauthorization of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act, or NAHASDA.

I know that there has been bipartisan work both in the House and in the Senate on identifying ways to increase the effectiveness of these programs and to reduce duplicative bureaucratic requirements; but there is another element of NAHASDA that I think is absolutely important not only to Indian Country but also to those who have worn the uniform in service to our country. That element is homelessness among our tribal veterans.

In December 2012, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness found that, while Native Americans make up 0.7 percent of the total population of veterans, they represent 2½ percent of veterans experiencing homelessness. In other words, homelessness disproportionately affects our tribal veterans.

Unfortunately, as I stand here today, we don't have the tools we need to help

fight homelessness among our tribal veterans. The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program, which has made real and significant progress in tackling veterans' homelessness, does not have the authorities and flexibilities to provide support to the native veterans who are facing homelessness.

That is why I was pleased to join with Representative COLE—a true champion for Indian Country—in introducing H.R. 3418, the Housing Native Heroes Act. Our legislation doesn't cost any new money, but it would, instead, authorize existing funds to support a demonstration project that would allow tribes to manage this voucher program directly. In both the House and the Senate, the proposed reauthorization bills advance this proposal, making critical progress in the fight to reduce homelessness among tribal veterans.

We have an obligation—a trust obligation—to our tribes but also a sacred obligation to all of our veterans, which is to take care of them when they return home. We simply cannot turn a blind eye to the needs of our native veterans. If this Chamber can make progress in advancing the NAHASDA reauthorization, I am confident that we can end this anomaly that leaves our tribal veterans without the support they need.

I would like to conclude by noting that the underlying bill before us today provides \$75 million for the HUD-VASH program, which is in line with the President's budget request.

I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their continued support for this program.

I ask, as this committee continues its work of combating homelessness among our veterans, that the challenges facing our tribal veterans not be forgotten.

I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DENHAM

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for high-speed rail in the State of California or for the California High-Speed Rail Authority.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment. Again, it reads: "None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for high-speed rail in the State of California or for the California High-Speed Rail Authority."

As chair of the Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials, I am a big supporter of high-speed rail. I have seen some of the greatest high-speed rail in other countries, and here, even in the United States, we are going to see the first

high-speed rail in Texas and then in Florida—two projects that are moving forward with private dollars.

Yet, in California, in 2008, we passed Proposition 1A, which was a guarantee to the voters that a \$33 billion project would not only be built but would be built on time, with equal parts of funding from the State voters, from the Federal Government, hopefully, and then from the private investors. Today, 5 years later, after \$3.8 billion in stimulus funds for shovel-ready projects were dedicated to this, still not one shovel is in the ground. It is a project that has been held up in court. The \$9.95 billion cannot be used, and there are no private investors.

So the question is: Why should the Federal Government be putting more money into a project that is non-existent today?

It is a project that, even by its own definition, is \$32 billion short, not in the project, but in the initial operating segment, which is guaranteed to the voters to be completed. This is a project that has grown out of control. When they found out that they were in default in April, rather than fixing the problem, they committed to next year's budget, utilizing \$250 million in cap-and-trade funding.

There is a reason the judges have struck this down to this point, and there is a reason that voters wanted to have this go back before them: it is a project that has no end in sight. Again, no shovels have been put into the ground even though the Federal Government has obligated \$3.8 billion—money that could be used for other priorities. Today, we are in a situation. With a \$32 billion shortfall, there is no proposal from the President to fill that gap, and there is no proposal from the Governor to fill that gap. Yet there is the hope that the Federal Government will continue to find new money to throw at something that is non-existent.

This doesn't meet the Prop 1A guarantee. There is no State match, and the cost has more than doubled. Again, the jobs that have continued to be talked about for the last 5 years are nonexistent.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge an "aye" vote on this amendment. We have got to stop this train wreck.

I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1530

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the California Democratic congressional delegation, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

This misguided amendment would prohibit additional Federal investment in California's high-speed rail project. As we know, California is in the midst of constructing the Nation's first truly high-speed rail system.

The project was approved by a strong majority of California voters in 2008 because we Californians know that high-speed rail is the most effective and environmentally sustainable way to increase mobility across the State.

Now, the project is already creating jobs for Californians. In fact, more than 70 firms that have committed to performing work on this project have offices in the Central Valley, and many of these firms, happily, are veteran-owned.

In San Jose, the California high-speed rail project is already providing immediate benefits by investing \$1.5 billion in the Caltrain Modernization Program. This program will create over 9,500 jobs, over 90 percent in the San Francisco Bay area.

Now, the government's independent watchdog, the GAO, conducted an extensive audit of the project. And you know what? They gave high marks to the authority's business plan for high-speed rail.

Members of Congress are right to conduct proper oversight of infrastructure projects across the country. However, regardless of your views on the merits of this project, I think most of us would agree that attempting to kill a single project through the appropriations process is bad public policy and sets a horrible precedent.

I would note that electrified trains are really part of the future. China already has 5,000 miles of high-speed rail, and they intend to double that. Spain has 1,600 miles of high-speed rail, and they are building more. More than a dozen other countries have their own successful high-speed rail systems. Even Morocco is building a high-speed rail system. But we don't have anything in the United States except for what California is doing.

I would note that California is almost always on the leading edge of progress for our country. We are leading in energy conservation. We are leading in alternative energy, and we have the best public university, the University of California, in the entire United States. We always lead.

Now, it is important that the State of California has identified an ongoing source of funds to support high-speed rail, and that is the cap-and-trade funds. Is that appropriate?

Yes, it is, because the cap-and-trade funds are generated through energy conservation, and the high-speed rail system is going to help move Californians in an environmentally suitable way.

It is important to be visionary here. You know, when we started building the interstate highway system, when the first mile of highway was built, we didn't know that 50 years later we would still be identifying interstates to build.

We need to begin with high-speed rail in California. California is behind this project. The California Democratic delegation is behind this project.

I urge my colleagues to reject the amendment, put our neighbors back to

work, and allow California to continue building the Nation's first true high-speed rail project. We will all be proud of that project as it nears completion.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of Mr. DENHAM's amendment.

High-speed rail has been a boondoggle in California pretty much since day one. The voters, when they had it presented in front of them as Prop 1A in the 2008 election, they were shown a \$33 billion project that would connect San Francisco to Los Angeles with a continuous high-speed rail project.

What we found out, within 3 years, was after the price went up initially \$45 billion, that a true audit turned out it would be \$98.5 billion. After that, the Governor real quick decided to change the project and use the connectivity of the Bay Area and Los Angeles, their local systems, to make up for it, which is illegal under Prop 1A. It has to be continuing from San Francisco to LA. You can't use local transit systems under Prop 1A.

So now what we see is that they were able to downsize the cost to only \$68 billion over what the voters, by a 52 percent, not an overwhelming margin, merely 52 percent, approved.

They were sold a bill of goods. That is why we shouldn't spend another Federal dollar or State dollar which enables—the Federal dollars enable the State dollars to be spent. We need to stop that here until they come up with a real plan that shows the financing.

They haven't shown the financing yet. We can identify \$3 billion worth of Federal money, \$9.95 billion worth of State money, approximately \$13 billion for a project in the downsized illegal form that is only \$68 billion, they say.

Where does the other \$55 billion come from?

They have no idea. There is no private sector money. There is no more Federal money that is going to happen, other than the \$3 billion that has been captured from the stimulus package of a couple of years ago.

We need to take that money and channel that into something else that we need to do desperately, such as our transportation infrastructure which we are speaking about here this week. Or in California we have a desperate need for water supply during our drought, instead of a boondoggle which is going to pave through a bunch of our ag land in California, as well as important other infrastructure.

What do we hear about it?

Oh, it is going to save CO₂. It is going to be a panacea for global warming. You know, for 30 years it won't even help toward this project of global warming. Instead, part of their plan is they are going to have to plant trees to

offset the construction of high-speed rail because it is going to have a higher CO₂ footprint than what we already have.

It is boondoggle after boondoggle. We talk about jobs. These aren't real jobs. The numbers have been inflated since day one. They tried to tell us 3 years ago that it was going to cause a million new jobs for California.

When we finally pinned them down in a State committee, they said, well, that means a million job years. It turns out to be it might be 5,000, 10,000 jobs under construction, not a million jobs. It is deceit after deceit.

We need to plow this money that we have federally back into something that would help our transportation infrastructure in California or in the Nation, help build water supply, anything but this project here, which is full of deceit and empty promise after empty promise.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment, and I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

Ms. LOFGREN. I thank the gentleman from Arizona.

I just wanted to make a couple of quick points. First, it is easy to be a critic and it is hard to be a builder. The high-speed rail project is a big project, it is difficult to do, but we are going to get it done.

Sometimes I wonder, when people say don't do high-speed rail, how they plan to deal with the millions of additional Californians that are anticipated to clog our roads and need transportation infrastructure.

It has been suggested by dispassionate engineers that we would need at least two or three additional airports in California. We would need several, as many as five, additional lanes, north-south, in the middle of California to match the capacity of high-speed rail.

How are we going to do that?

Do we think that that is not going to be expensive?

The alternative to high-speed rail is not nothing. That is impossible for a State as vibrant as California, with an economy as booming as it is, and a future as bright as we have.

I would note also that the idea that it is inappropriate to use cap-and-trade funds, I just simply disagree with. California is among the first in the Nation, I would say, and it has got wide approval in the State, to do this cap-and-trade system, to bring down carbon emissions.

Funds will be generated through that project. Some of those funds will go to this very worthy project.

So I disagree very much with this amendment. I don't believe that we will be successful—my God, I hope we

are not—in stopping this visionary project that is going to allow the State of California to continue to prosper and for transportation north-south needs to be met into the future.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. DENHAM. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wisconsin is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Chair, I rise today to highlight the tragic shortage of suitable housing on tribal lands, and to call for increasing funding for the highly successful Native American Housing and Self Determination Act.

Now, in 1996, Congress reorganized native housing programs into NAHASDA, a block grant system administered by tribes in cooperation with HUD. NAHASDA has proven to be an extremely effective tool for tribes to help tribal members increase the quality and quantity of housing.

NAHASDA not only works, but fosters tribal self-determination and affirms the trust relationship that exists between Congress and tribal nations.

Mr. Chairman, a bipartisan coalition of Members, Representatives COLE, HANABUSA, HECK, KILDEE, and Representative YOUNG and I, have introduced a bipartisan reauthorization NAHASDA, which is extremely similar to a draft that Representative PEARCE has introduced.

Now, both bills, Mr. Chairman, make prudent changes to increase the efficiency of the delivery of the program dollars, and I strongly believe that the changes will have a very positive impact.

But, Mr. Chairman, increased efficiency will not replace the need for more money. The top three poorest counties in the United States of America are primarily populated by Native Americans.

However, despite overwhelming need, we are not increasing funding for the program, and the current appropriation bill does not include funding for all Native peoples. The program funding has been flat for years and, at current level funding levels, we are falling way behind.

Mr. Chairman, opponents of NAHASDA reauthorization point to the slow spend-down rate of a single tribe, giving the false sense that there is a surplus. However, the overall spend-down rate in NAHASDA exceeds that of

other HUD programs, indicative of the dire housing needs.

The first people of this Nation suffer in crushing poverty on remote reservations, outside of the view of most Americans. The National Congress of American Indians finds that 40 percent of on-reservation housing is substandard, compared to 6 percent outside of Indian Country.

The homes are overcrowded, and too many basic utilities like access to the sewer system or even indoor plumbing is missing.

I call on Congress to put these first Americans in their hearts and to consider helping these communities by supporting both NAHASDA reauthorization and increased funding for this extremely successful Native housing program.

By supporting funding for the Native American Housing and Self Determination Act, we are working towards increasing the quality of housing for Native Americans, and that is good for all of our districts.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . Each amount made available by this Act is hereby reduced by 1 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Tennessee is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairman of the committee for the diligent work that they have done to do their part to get this funding bill, this appropriations bill, to begin to bring the costs down. I think that it truly shows how dedicated many of us on this side of the aisle are to having government get its spending under control.

□ 1545

We all know Washington does not have a revenue problem. It has an acute spending and priority problem. We see it every single day. My constituents in Tennessee see it, and they talk about it a lot.

Last week, I heard a lot about the outside spending that takes place in this town, and the thing that really offends my constituents is that Congress spends, D.C. spends money that they don't have. All of it is taxpayer money, and it is so inappropriate that the spending continues to grow year by year, and the taxpayer has to pay more.

Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I think that there is something immoral about citizens and taxpayers struggling to live within their means, so they can pay taxes to a government that refuses to live within its means.

That is why, every year, I come to the floor and offer bills for 1, 2, and 5 percent across-the-board cuts, and then during appropriations season, I know I kind of wear a path in the carpet here, offering amendments that would cut a penny on the dollar, 1 percent across the board, and that is the nature of this amendment that I offer today.

I do it because my constituents know that Washington spends too much money, that we borrow too much money and, therefore, what we are doing is capping and trading our children's future to the people that own our debt because we couldn't be spending it if we weren't borrowing it.

Go talk to China, Japan, OPEC, the top holders of our debt, and they own a lot of it right now. They are the ones who will be making the decisions—probably decisions we won't like—and at some point, they may call that bill due.

Now, across-the-board spending cuts are not a partisan issue. In 2010, Peter Orszag, who was the President's pick for Director of the Office of Management and Budget, turned to the executive departments and agencies and said: I want you just to go in and cut 5 percent across the board.

Governor Christie of New Jersey is well known for turning around that State. It was a 9 percent across-the-board cut; Governor Cuomo of New York, a 10 percent across-the-board cut; Governor Perry of Texas, a 10 percent across-the-board cut.

States do it because it works. What it does is it engages the rank-and-file employees who know where you can make these cuts, so I think it is time for the Federal Government to begin to do this.

In our history, we have had six across-the-board cuts. They have ranged from 0.22 percent to 1 percent of covered appropriations. At those times, it saved us from \$1.1 billion to \$8.5 billion.

For this bill, we need to be doing the same thing; and yes, we are below the funding levels, to the credit of the appropriators who have worked on this. We are below the 2014 funding levels. That is a good thing, but we need to do a little bit more because we are borrowing way too much.

It is time to get our spending under control. I encourage my colleagues to support the 1 percent across-the-board spending reduction to this bill, and let's take one more step to bring this spending problem under control and move to a balanced budget.

With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we have already crafted this bill to our 302(b) allocation, which is in compliance with the Ryan-Murray budget agreement.

While I agree with the gentlewoman's desire to reduce spending, the proper time to consider reductions to overall spending is when the budget is being crafted, not on individual appropriations bills.

This bill continues the investment in our Nation's transportation infrastructure, as well as serving as a critical safety net for some of our most vulnerable populations by trying to make sure all Americans have a roof over their head.

This amendment would cut the FAA air traffic controllers, cut infrastructure, highway spending, transit grants, section 8 vouchers, VASH vouchers for our homeless veterans, safety inspectors for all modes of transportation, and also homeless grants.

We have done our cutting based on hearings, meetings with the departments and the stakeholders, and analyzing the budget justifications, rather than just an arbitrary across-the-board cut.

For those reasons, Mr. Chairman, I would urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, just to remind my colleagues, this bill is \$1.8 billion below the 2014 bill in spending.

We had a number of our colleagues speak about the lack of funding for their particular programs, and throughout this evening, we are going to have other speakers talk about the lack of funding and programs.

This amendment would cut programs in transportation and housing, without any thought to the relative merit of the programs contained in the bill, so for that reason, I would oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 417.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of this section or the amendments made by this section.

(b) BUY-AMERICAN PREFERENCES.—Chapter 501 of title 49, United States Code, is amend-

ed by striking the chapter heading and inserting: "**BUY AMERICA**".

(c) ENHANCEMENTS TO BUY AMERICA REQUIREMENTS.—Section 50101 of such title is amended to read as follows:

"§50101. Buy America

"(a) DOMESTIC SOURCE REQUIREMENT FOR STEEL, IRON, AND MANUFACTURED GOODS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in paragraph (2), funds made available to carry out section 106(k), 44502(a)(2), or 44509, subchapter I of chapter 471 (except section 47127), or chapter 481 (except sections 48102(e), 48106, 48107, and 48110) of this title may not be obligated for a project unless the steel, iron, and manufactured goods used for the project are produced in the United States.

"(2) SPECIAL RULES FOR CERTAIN FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.—With respect to a project for the procurement of a facility or equipment, funds made available to carry out the provisions specified in paragraph (1) may not be obligated for the project unless—

"(A) the cost of components and subcomponents produced in the United States—

"(i) for fiscal year 2015 is more than 60 percent of the cost of all components of the facility or equipment;

"(ii) for fiscal year 2016 is more than 70 percent of the cost of all components of the facility or equipment;

"(iii) for fiscal year 2017 is more than 80 percent of the cost of all components of the facility or equipment;

"(iv) for fiscal year 2018 is more than 90 percent of the cost of all components of the facility or equipment; and

"(v) for fiscal year 2019, and each fiscal year thereafter, is 100 percent of the cost of all components of the facility or equipment; and

"(B) final assembly of the facility or equipment occurs in the United States.

"(3) SCOPE.—The requirements of this section apply to all contracts for a project carried out within the scope of the applicable finding, determination, or decision under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), regardless of the funding source of such contracts, if at least one contract for the project is funded with amounts made available to carry out a provision specified in paragraph (1).

"(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

"(1) ISSUANCE OF WAIVERS.—The Secretary of Transportation may waive the requirements of subsection (a) only if the Secretary finds that—

"(A) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest, as determined in accordance with the regulations required under paragraph (2);

"(B) the steel, iron, or manufactured goods required for a project are not produced in the United States—

"(i) in sufficient and reasonably available quantities; or

"(ii) to a satisfactory quality; or

"(C) the use of steel, iron, and manufactured goods produced in the United States for a project will increase the total cost of the project by more than 25 percent.

"(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than October 1, 2015, the Secretary shall issue regulations establishing the criteria that the Secretary shall use to determine whether the application of subsection (a) is inconsistent with the public interest for purposes of paragraph (1)(A).

"(3) LABOR COSTS.—For purposes of this section, labor costs involved in final assembly are not included in calculating the cost of components.

"(4) REQUESTS FOR WAIVERS.—An entity seeking a waiver under paragraph (1) shall

submit to the Secretary a request for the waiver in such form and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

"(5) PREFERENCE FOR AMERICAN-ASSEMBLED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.—In the procurement of a facility or equipment subject to a waiver issued under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall give preference to a facility or equipment for which final assembly occurred in the United States.

"(6) LIMITATION ON WAIVER AUTHORITY.—In the procurement of a facility or equipment, if the Secretary finds that a component of the facility or equipment is not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities or to a satisfactory quality, the Secretary may issue a waiver under paragraph (1) with respect to such component.

"(c) WAIVER REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF AND OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMENT ON REQUEST FOR A WAIVER.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary receives a request for a waiver under subsection (b), the Secretary shall provide notice of and an opportunity for public comment on the request at least 30 days before making a finding based on the request.

"(B) NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.—A notice provided under subparagraph (A) shall—

"(i) include the information available to the Secretary concerning the request, including whether the request is being made under subsection (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), or (b)(1)(C); and

"(ii) be provided by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Department of Transportation.

"(2) DETAILED JUSTIFICATION IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—If the Secretary issues a waiver under subsection (b), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed justification for the waiver that—

"(A) addresses the public comments received under paragraph (1)(A); and

"(B) is published before the waiver takes effect.

"(d) STATE REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may not impose a limitation or condition on assistance provided with funds made available to carry out a provision specified in subsection (a)(1) that restricts—

"(1) a State from imposing requirements that are more stringent than those imposed under this section with respect to limiting the use of articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured in foreign countries for projects carried out with such assistance; or

"(2) any recipient of such assistance from complying with such State requirements.

"(e) CONSISTENCY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—This section shall be applied in a manner that is consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

"(2) TREATMENT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary shall prohibit the use of steel, iron, and manufactured goods produced in a foreign country in a project funded with funds made available to carry out a provision specified in subsection (a)(1), including any project for which the Secretary has issued a waiver under subsection (b), if the Secretary, in consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that the foreign country is in violation of the terms of an agreement with the United States by discriminating against steel, iron, or manufactured goods that are produced in the United States and covered by the agreement."

(d) PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING UPON FALSIFICATION OF LABEL.—Section 50105 of such

title is amended by inserting “steel, iron, or manufactured” before “goods”.

(e) REVIEW OF NATIONWIDE WAIVERS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall review each standing nationwide waiver issued under section 50101 of title 49, United States Code, to determine whether continuing such waiver is necessary.

Mr. GARAMENDI (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, the gentlelady from Tennessee spoke about the American taxpayer and the money that is being spent by Congress, and I would like to pick up on that subject because I am deeply concerned about where and how we spend our taxpayer money. It is not our money. It is the American public's money, and it ought to be spent wisely, and it ought to be spent on American-made goods and services.

This amendment would build off of the current law dating back to 1933, the Buy American laws. This amendment is necessary, and I will tell you why it is necessary.

This is a picture of the new San Francisco Bay Bridge, built by the Chinese Government—several billion dollars of American taxpayer money, California bridge tolls, and Federal taxpayer dollars spent to buy steel products to build this bridge from the Chinese Government. It was a steel company in Shanghai, owned by the Chinese Government—actually, by the Chinese military—that built this bridge.

This bridge should have been built by Americans—American steel companies, American workers. It should not have been built by the Chinese Government. Three thousand jobs in Shanghai, zero jobs in America—and a very shoddy job done on the bridge, thousands upon thousands of faulty welds, over budget, and it went over on time.

We need to strengthen the Buy American laws. We need to bring it home. We need to Make It In America, and this amendment would strengthen the Buy American laws in the transportation portion of this bill.

It would simply say that 60 percent is good. 70, 80, 90, and 100 percent is where we ought to be. We ought not any longer contract out to foreign companies and specifically not to the Chinese Government to build American bridges.

We are going to spend \$50 billion in this bill. Is that money going to be spent here in America on American-made goods and services? Or is it going to be spent somewhere overseas, perhaps China?

No more, I say. Build it in America. Use American taxpayer dollars to buy American goods and services. This ought to be the mantra of this Congress: Buy America. Employ Americans. Give American companies here in the United States the opportunity to bid on these jobs.

It is not going to be more expensive, and this is the proof, way over budget, way beyond the timeframes, and way beyond what is reasonable.

Build it in America, American jobs, spend American taxpayer money on American-made equipment, goods, and services. That is what this amendment does.

It also eliminates one of the problems that led to the segmentation, but we will not go there. We will simply say it is going to be made in America. That is what this amendment is all about.

I know we are going to get a point of order, but really, we ought to waive that point of order and put on the floor the issue: Is this House willing to Make It In America, to bring the American jobs back home? Is this House willing to allow American taxpayer money to be spent on American-made goods and services? Or are we simply going to do a point of order and avoid the fundamental question that was raised by my colleague in her previous discussion, how are we to spend the American taxpayer money? I say spend it on American-made goods and services.

I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

“An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law.”

The amendment directly amends existing law.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, we could use the rules of this House to promote policies that are beneficial to the American Government, beneficial to the American taxpayer, and, most importantly, beneficial to the American workers, whether they are employed in the steel industry or the construction industry, or we could use the rules of the House to deny American workers the opportunity for jobs.

We are spending \$50 billion in this legislation, and we ought not use the rules of this House to deny American workers, to deny American companies the opportunity to use the American taxpayer dollars to build America. The rules of this House are flexible. They can be used to benefit America and American workers or they can be used to the detriment.

The question the Chair has before it is, How will we use those rules? Will

we, in this House, strengthen the American economy by requiring that the American taxpayer dollars be used here in America? Or will we use the rule in the opposite way, to the harm of American workers?

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, you rule in favor of American workers and override the request.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the Chair is prepared to rule.

The Chair finds that this amendment directly amends existing law.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the chairman of the T-HUD Subcommittee to rise and engage in a colloquy.

First of all, I have to commend Chairman LATHAM, Ranking Member PASTOR, and the Appropriations Committee staff for their great efforts in bringing this measure to the floor.

□ 1600

I would like to take just a moment at this opportunity to share with the committee and my colleagues a concern that I have regarding the recommendation in report language that is contained in this bill that provides funding for capital investment grants that have signed a full funding grant agreement, FFGA, by the start of the 2015 fiscal year on September 30, 2014.

Unfortunately, some delays and miscommunications with the Department of Transportation on several projects, including an important Florida project, has caused the signing of a FFGA, full funding grant agreement, to be delayed several months beyond the date in the report language. And, again, without congressional action, Florida's project and other national projects could be impacted.

I have received assurances that this issue can be resolved in the final legislation.

Mr. Chairman, would you join us in our effort to ensure that these critical national infrastructure projects continue to move forward?

Mr. LATHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICA. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LATHAM. I thank the gentleman. As we move forward to conference, we will work with the gentleman to ensure that any project ready for full funding grant agreements will receive funds under our conference allocation.

Mr. MICA. I thank the chairman and look forward to working with him to maintain and expand our national infrastructure. I am pleased to yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRIJALVA

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. BLACK). The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enter into a contract with any person whose disclosures of a proceeding with a disposition listed in section 2313(c)(1) of title 41, United States Code, in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System include the term "Fair Labor Standards Act."

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Chair, no hardworking American should ever have to worry that her employer will refuse to pay her when she works overtime or take money out of her paycheck, especially if she works for a Federal contractor. The practice is known as wage theft.

Right now, Federal contractors who violate the Fair Labor Standards Act are still allowed to apply for Federal contracts. My amendment would deny Federal contracts to those who violate the Fair Labor Standards Act to deny workers the pay that they have earned.

The amendment ensures that those in violation of the law do not get taxpayer support. We should be in the business of rewarding good actors and not rewarding cheaters.

Mr. LATHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIJALVA. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LATHAM. We would accept the amendment.

Mr. GRIJALVA. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHOCK

Mr. SCHOCK. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce paragraph (c)(3) of section 982.503, Code of Federal Regulations.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHOCK. Madam Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment to the T-HUD appropriation bill really to address a problem that we have identified in our State of Illinois. Many of us are familiar with the Housing Choice Voucher program, often known as section 8. Throughout our communities, over 2 million households in America receive some form of benefit through section 8 vouchers. In many localities

around the country, and particularly in my home State of Illinois, there are long wait lists of people who would qualify for and desperately need access to affordable housing and particularly the assistance they get under section 8 vouchers through the T-HUD appropriations bill.

Unfortunately, there have been some abuses and stretching of permission that Congress has given specifically to the Housing and Urban Development Secretary. I am speaking about a program commonly referred to as super vouchers, where the agency has basically used Congress' latitude it has given it to allow it to go up to 125 percent of what is deemed to be the cost of affordable housing in a particular community.

Obviously, from community to community, the cost of affordable housing differs, and the value of a voucher differs for a family member. But we have seen in the city of Chicago, for example, in my home State, of vouchers now going up to over 300 percent of the average cost of affordable housing and a voucher value approaching over \$4,000 a month for a single voucher recipient.

Now, I know that each State's real estate values are different, each State's rental costs are different, and certainly Illinois may be more expensive than other States, but I would submit to my colleagues that for every one of these super vouchers that we give out, for every family that is given over 300 percent of what they should be given, there are tens of thousands of families waiting in line patiently and desperately needing some assistance, and there is only so much money in the pot that Congress appropriates.

So what my limited amendment really does is instruct the Secretary to go up to that 125 percent limit, but really to allow that those dollars of money that Congress appropriates in a bipartisan way for section 8 housing ensure that we help as many families as possible, and that we don't allow some families to, in essence, hit the lottery and get over \$4,000 a month when others—for example, in the city of Chicago, we have over 40,000 people on a waiting list who meet the qualifications for section 8 housing.

It is time that they get the assistance that they need and their families need. It is time that they get into and have access to affordable housing, and it is time that we eliminate these super vouchers, which, really, reward a few at the expense of so many.

So, with that, I would urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chairman, reluctantly I must rise in opposition to the amendment. I share the gentleman's concern, and that is why we have included language in our committee report directing HUD to review instances

of payments for housing that exceed 120 percent of fair market rates.

The big problem is I have concerns about the potential unintended consequences of this funding prohibition, in particular, the elderly and disabled populations which could be displaced with an amendment such as this.

I really appreciate the gentleman's attention to this issue and will continue to work with HUD to address any excessive, unwarranted overpayments for assistance to our most vulnerable citizens.

I reluctantly must urge a "no" vote on the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chairman, we rise also in opposition to this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHOCK).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SCHOCK. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HIGGINS

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to terminate the status of a unit of general local government as a metropolitan city (as defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)) with respect to grants under section 106 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5306).

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HIGGINS. Madam Chair, since the creation of the Community Development Block Grant in 1974—

Mr. LATHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HIGGINS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LATHAM. We will accept the amendment.

Mr. HIGGINS. I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GERLACH. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GERLACH. Madam Chairman, I rise to engage the gentleman from Iowa, Chairman LATHAM, in a colloquy.

Mr. LATHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERLACH. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LATHAM. I would be happy to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GERLACH. I thank the chairman. First of all, Mr. Chairman, thank you for your hard work on this legislation, but I do have a concern about funding for the Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety, or DADSS, program that supports research of advanced alcohol detection technology. MAP-21 authorized and Congress provided \$5.44 million for this program in fiscal year 2014. For fiscal year 2015, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration requested \$5.72 million. Unfortunately, the report attached to the T-HUD bill specifies only \$2.72 million for this program.

The DADSS program supports a cooperative agreement between the Automotive Coalition for Traffic Safety and the National Traffic Highway Safety Administration to work together to create a passive, in-vehicle technology that can determine the driver's—and only the driver's—blood alcohol content. If the driver is at or above 0.08, the illegal limit in all 50 States, the car would be inoperable.

The current operating plan for the program runs through 2018, and the goal at this time would be to have ready a commercially viable technology by then. While great progress has been made, more research must take place. Full funding for this research should be a priority for this Congress because each year, over 10,000 Americans are killed due to drunk driving—nearly one-third of all traffic fatalities.

Madam Chairman, Mothers Against Drunk Driving has called the DADSS program its highest legislative priority. The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety has looked at the potential of this technology and said it could save over 7,000 lives per year. Every major traffic safety group in this country supports this, including the National Transportation Safety Board. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has identified this project as one of its highest priorities.

The authorized funding level is not a tremendous sum when you consider the fact that drunk driving costs Americans over \$132 billion each year, and I believe that fully funding this project and including the administration's request of \$5.72 million—which is already included in the Senate fiscal year 2015 Transportation-HUD Appropriations bill—is a small price to pay for a project with this much potential.

I would respectfully ask the chairman that we work together to restore this critical funding.

Mr. LATHAM. I appreciate the gentleman's attention to this important safety issue and for highlighting the promise of this research initiative. I look forward to working with you as

our bill moves through the legislative process to make certain DADSS research is adequately funded.

Mr. GERLACH. I thank the gentleman.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GRAYSON

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to make incentive payments pursuant to 48 CFR 16.4 to contractors for contracts that are behind schedule under the terms of the contract as prescribed by 48 CFR 52.211 or over the contract amount indicated in Standard Form 33, box 20.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

□ 1615

Mr. GRAYSON. Madam Chair, this is simply a good government amendment that is reflected in a different form in the Senate Transportation-Housing bill. I am seeking to provide a similar provision in the House bill.

This was offered in a different form yesterday. There were objections to it that were sustained. We have worked with the Parliamentarian to overcome those objections.

This provision refers to none of the funds available in this act may be used for incentive payments pursuant to a particular regulatory provision to contractors for contracts that are behind schedule under the terms of another regulatory provision or over the contract amount as indicated in a standard form used in contracting.

That is standard form 33, box 20, subject to modification in standard form 30, box 14—sorry, box 12. This will rein in contractors who are late and working over budget and prevent them from getting extra payments.

We are simply speaking about extra payments here, payments they would not normally be receiving, except for the fact that they are asking for them and claim some entitlement to them. Too often, the government engages in waste, fraud, and abuse with contracting. This will help to rein that in.

I respectfully ask for the support of my colleagues on this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. The amount otherwise made available by this Act for "Department of

Housing and Urban Development—Management and Administration—Executive Offices" is hereby reduced by \$2,000,000.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment to save taxpayers money and to hold a disorganized and wasteful department accountable for its actions and inactions.

My amendment is very simple. It reduces the funding to the executive offices at the Department of Housing and Urban Development by \$2 million, which brings their funding levels back to fiscal year 2014 levels.

As always, I appreciate the work the committee does to put these bills and committee reports together. It is not an easy job, but I am also glad that Members are able to read their work and offer further input here on the House floor.

Since Republicans took the House majority in 2012, we have done our best to bring regular order and an open process to the House proceedings. I am happy to see a return to regular order, and I am further grateful that I and my colleagues are able to participate in the appropriations process.

For the second year in a row, I have read the committee's report on the administrative offices at HUD and was stunned to see that, yet again, HUD is running in an inefficient manner and has, again, likely violated the Antideficiency Act.

Further, HUD did not notify or request permission from Congress for certain budget reprogramming activities and hired more people than they could afford to pay.

I would like to quickly cite excerpts from the committee report on this issue:

HUD must have systems in place to track fundamental budgetary resource data, including budget authority and FTE levels.

A lack of essential information at HUD has, in the past, led to Antideficiency Act violations in which HUD hired more people than it had resources to pay.

While the committee recognizes deficiencies caused by antiquated enterprise systems and acknowledges HUD's effort to address these deficiencies, proper management of agency resources is a fundamental responsibility and antiquated systems are no excuse for the violation of Federal law.

The committee also directs HUD to clearly identify in its budget justifications the movement or transfer of budgetary resources from one account to another account, so that year-over-year comparisons are possible.

The fact that the committee must specifically spell out and direct an executive department or agency to conduct its affairs properly is, quite frankly, embarrassing and deplorable.

Then again, I suppose government inefficiency is the status quo these days. These same inefficiencies have been identified year after year now. HUD cannot get its affairs in order. As such, Congress should not be increasing funding for paper pushers and other bureaucrats.

I would also demand that HUD stop hiring more people than they can pay, stop reprogramming money within their accounts to fix self-imposed mistakes and then withhold that information from Congress, and finally, stop breaking Federal law. Congress must not reward bad behavior with increased funding levels.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office stated this amendment reduces both the budget authority in the bill and the 2015 outlays by \$2 million. With a Federal debt surpassing \$18 trillion, it is irresponsible to throw more money at a department that cannot manage its own affairs.

I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment. I thank the chairman and ranking member for their continued work on the committee.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment. While I appreciate the gentleman's effort to further reduce spending, this account is already below the enacted funding level, and further cuts in this account are unwarranted.

This account primarily funds employee salaries and benefits, and an additional 14 percent reduction would result in the furlough or layoff of key HUD employees. Disruption of the leadership offices at HUD would jeopardize the welfare of millions of vulnerable families and billions of dollars in taxpayer investments. Therefore, I cannot support the gentleman's amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I oppose the amendment.

The levels provided for salaries and expenses at HUD in the base bill are insufficient. Many offices will need to furlough or terminate employees to make these levels work, and this amendment would aggravate this problem further.

As it is, the funding level in this bill will require HUD to furlough its personnel in this office for 12 days. This amendment would increase the number of furlough days required. At these levels, HUD's ability to carry out their mission would be jeopardized. I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by

the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Each amount otherwise made available by this Act for "Department of Housing and Urban Development—Management and Administration—Administrative Support Offices" is hereby reduced by 4.2 percent.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer one last amendment to save taxpayers money and hold a disorganized and wasteful department accountable for its actions and inactions.

Following to the heels of my previous amendment, this amendment reduces funding for ineffective bureaucrats at HUD by \$21 million, bringing their funding levels to the level recommended by the House Appropriations Committee in fiscal year 2014.

The current bill funds these HUD bureaucrats through the administrative support offices at a staggering \$500 million. My amendment reduces each subaccount by 4.2 percent, so that the sum of each reduction to each subaccount equals the \$21 million reduction to the overall account. Again, this is the amount recommended by this committee for the overall account in fiscal year 2014.

As I mentioned, I appreciate the work that the committee does to put these bills and committee reports together, but the committee report associated with the appropriations bill, once again, for the second year in a row, highlighted major deficiencies in the Housing and Urban Development management Offices.

At minimum, this mismanaged agency should at least include those reprogramming efforts in their budget justifications. They failed to do so and are far from being considered a model of transparency.

HUD's bureaucracy is not only massive, it is extremely wasteful and inefficient. The associated committee report—which I cited in my comments on my previous amendment a moment ago—is quite harsh to HUD and rightfully so.

These same inefficiencies within the agency have been identified year after year after year. Again, Congress must not reward bad behavior with increased finding levels.

The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office stated this amendment reduced budget authority in the bill by \$21 million and reduces the 2015 outlays by \$16 million. With an \$18 trillion debt that continues to grow, it is irresponsible to throw more money at a department that cannot manage its own affairs.

I ask my colleagues to support this commonsense amendment. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their continued work on the committee.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I must rise in opposition to this amendment also. While I appreciate the gentleman's efforts to further reduce spending, this account is already \$6 million below the enacted level from last year and over \$30 million below the President's request.

Additional cuts would require HUD to furlough or lay off employees which undermines the Department's ability to adequately serve millions of low-income, elderly, and disabled households and puts billions of taxpayer dollars at risk.

Unfortunately, the way the amendment is written, it would not reduce the deficit at all. It doesn't go to the deficit reduction account. It would basically just stay in the bill, to be spent by someone else, somewhere else; so it doesn't really save the taxpayers any money in the end. I urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment. Again, the levels provided for salaries and expenses at HUD in the base bill are insufficient. As it is, the funding level in this bill will require HUD to furlough its personnel in these offices for up to 90 days. Nearly all will be under a hiring freeze.

This amendment would increase the number of furlough days required and would lead to reductions in force. At these levels, HUD's ability to carry out its mission would be jeopardized. I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to enforce section

47524 of title 49, United States Code, or part 161 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, with regard to noise or access restrictions or to enforce section 47107 of title 49, United States Code, with regard to access restriction on the operation of aircraft by the operator of Bob Hope Airport in Burbank, California.

Mr. SCHIFF (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the amendment I am offering, along with my southern California colleagues, Mr. BRAD SHERMAN and Mr. HENRY WAXMAN. The amendment would allow the Burbank Bob Hope Airport to implement a nighttime curfew between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Thousands of residents of southern California's San Fernando Valley, who live under the flight paths or near the terminals at Bob Hope Airport, endure the house-shaking noise of air traffic during the day and suffer the jarring interruption of their sleep caused by roaring jets, sometimes late at night.

To address the concerns of those affected by airport noise across the Nation, the FAA established a process to consider an individual community's request for a curfew. However, the process was designed to be difficult, so difficult that, in the decades since it was established by the FAA, only one airport in the Nation has successfully completed an application—Bob Hope Airport—and then it was summarily turned down.

When Congress enacted the 1990 Airport Noise and Capacity Act, ANCA, it intended for ANCA to permit airports to obtain noise restrictions if they met certain requirements.

At that time, Congress exempted several airports from the law's requirements for FAA approval of new noise rules, if they had preexisting noise rules in effect to address local noise problems.

Bob Hope Airport, located in Burbank, California, was one of the first airports in the country to impose a curfew and has a long history of curfews, but was unfortunately not given the protection of the grandfather provision of ANCA that several other similar airports received.

My amendment would correct this inequity and put Bob Hope on the same footing as several other airports across the country that had curfews before ANCA's passage by correcting the omission of not allowing Bob Hope Airport to implement, on a permanent and mandatory basis, the curfew which it had in effect informally since the 1980s.

□ 1630

After spending \$7 million and 9 years of effort, the FAA rejected Bob Hope's request for a curfew, erroneously contending that the small number of flights impacted by the curfew would impose too great a strain on the country's aviation system and impose too great a cost on users. In reality, the FAA approached the process in reverse, beginning with its conclusion, the one it wanted to reach, and working backwards to try to justify its intended and desired result.

It is important that my colleagues understand the impact of this amendment on aviation in southern California. There will be no impact on commercial flights. Almost all commercial airlines already voluntarily abide by the voluntary nighttime curfew of Bob Hope; and the impact on general aviation will be limited to 2 nighttime landings, 4 days a week by large jet aircraft, and a handful of nighttime turboprop takeoffs.

Because of the FAA's dismissive attitude toward legitimate local concerns, it is clear to us the only way to provide relief to our residents is through this legislative action. Madam Chair, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this amendment to correct an omission in ANCA. Local problems require local solutions, not solutions imposed by a Federal agency with a predetermined agenda.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I withdraw my reservation, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment. Unfortunately, I wish the gentleman would have brought it up maybe in full committee as a member of the committee to address it then. I don't believe that this bill is really the venue to address what is a local issue.

The affected airport serves the Greater Los Angeles area. I simply don't know the impact of this action that it would have on trans-Pacific flights, trade, or commerce throughout the area. So, for those reasons, I would urge a "no" vote on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. I rise in support of this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SCHIFF. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further pro-

ceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. CASSIDY

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Chair, I offer an amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to promulgate or enforce rules, orders, or consent agreements or to fund approved projects under the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Discretionary Grant program unless the Department of Transportation implements the recommendations provided in the preliminary report of the Government Accountability Office numbered GAO-14-628R TIGER Grants.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CASSIDY. Madam Chair, the point of this amendment is to bring transparency and accountability to the process of awarding TIGER grants. Now, TIGER grants were created in 2009 with money from the stimulus bill to provide competitive grants that were to fund infrastructure projects and supposedly on a merit-based criteria.

There has been about \$3.6 billion in TIGER grants awarded since 2009 going to States, local governments, and other entities for highway, transit, rail, and port authorities. DOT is currently reviewing grant applications to award \$600 million for a sixth round of TIGER grant funding, applications due April 28, 2014.

Last month, the GAO reported numerous problems with the awarding of TIGER grants. The findings found in the report that DOT continued to accept specific applications for 30 days after the notice of funding availability deadline and did not notify the public. The DOT policy office did not follow its own guidelines and advanced projects with lower technical ratings instead of more highly-rated projects, providing no documentation or evidence of the factors that led to these decisions.

This leads me to why we are offering this amendment, again to bring transparency and accountability to the process of awarding TIGER grants.

In 2011, GAO recommended that DOT should develop a strategy to document decisions and work with Congress to disclose how it makes its decisions. The Government Accountability Office further recommended that the DOT limit the influence of geographic considerations and instead have a merit-based process. In their most recent report, the Government Accountability Office again made similar recommendations to provide transparency to the process.

Now, my amendment does not do away with TIGER grants. Private sector partners, State and local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, transit agencies in Louisiana and elsewhere have applied for these. This amendment will not prevent them from the opportunity to receive funding, nor do I wish to prevent consideration of the hundreds of applications that have been offered for this current cycle. However, this amendment requires that the Department of Transportation follow the Government Accountability Office recommendations to be transparent and objective in the management and decisionmaking process when selecting applications for funding under the TIGER grant program.

We cannot have DOT have a process which is suspected to be political and not merit-based when there are Federal tax dollars at stake and when communities in Louisiana and elsewhere with meritorious projects are having theirs not considered when those with less merit are receiving prioritization. That is wrong. It is not what we should be pushing. Again, I push this amendment to bring transparency and accountability to the awarding of TIGER grants.

With that, Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I have great appreciation for the gentleman's point. The report was very shocking as far as the transparency and how some of these grants have been given. I am in a position where I must insist on being consistent in opposing all legislation on the appropriation bill.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

"An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment imposes additional duties.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The amendment imposes new duties on the Department of Transportation to implement a Government Accountability Office report.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. TITUS

Ms. TITUS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to issue rules or regulations to allow an individual on an aircraft to engage in voice communications using a mobile communications device during a flight of that aircraft in scheduled passenger interstate or intrastate air transportation except for use by a member of the flight crew on duty on an aircraft, flight attendant on duty on an aircraft, or Federal law enforcement officer acting in an official capacity.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Nevada is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Chair, after speaking with the committee, I plan to withdraw my amendment, but I want to take a moment to speak on the underlying issue because I think it is very important.

Madam Chair, my amendment would prohibit the Department from engaging in rulemaking to allow the use of voice communication devices in flight, in other words, cell phones.

When the Federal Communications Commission first floated the idea of allowing cell phone usage on airplanes, the response from the American people was so clear you could hear a pin drop, something that would not be possible if you were surrounded by people chatting on their phones on an airplane. Polling has consistently shown 2-1 opposition to allowing passengers to make voice calls in flight.

In February of this past year, I, along with my colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, voted unanimously to approve H.R. 3676, which was introduced by Chairman SHUSTER, that has the same goal of the amendment I put forward today.

At a time when we document every moment of our lives over Twitter and Facebook and Instagram, the last thing the traveling public needs is to sit next to someone having a loud, one-sided conversation on a cross-country flight.

Now, this isn't just a matter of comfort and good manners; it is also a matter of safety. For our flight attendants who are charged with the safety and security of travelers in-flight, cell phone use will exacerbate potential conflict among passengers and will create distractions from crew instructions both prior to takeoff and during flights, so it would be dangerous for all on board.

I thank the chairman and the ranking member for this opportunity to speak on this important issue, and I hope that although this amendment doesn't move forward, H.R. 3676 will receive floor consideration in due time.

Mr. LATHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Ms. TITUS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LATHAM. I really appreciate the gentleman bringing this issue to our attention. I know the authorizing committee has looked into the issue of voice communications on flights and

unanimously voted out a bill out of the committee addressing the same concerns. I look forward to working with the gentleman and the authorizers as we move forward on this very, very important issue as far as you and I and all travelers are concerned.

So, thank you very much.

Ms. TITUS. Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. YOHO

Mr. YOHO. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to promulgate, implement, or enforce any regulations that would mandate Global Positioning System (GPS) tracking or event data recorders in light-duty noncommercial passenger motor vehicles.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOHO. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LATHAM. I would gladly accept your amendment.

Mr. YOHO. I thank the chairman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

My amendment would prohibit any funds made available under this act to be used to implement any Administration mandate for GPS or event data recording devices in "light-duty, non-commercial" passenger motor vehicles.

In the recent past, the Department of Transportation and the President have both indicated their support of a mandate, a mandate which would require every car to have a recording device installed. These recording devices are more commonly referred to as "black boxes." Within the past year, our nation has been rocked by evidence of surveillance techniques that have been used, unconstitutionally, by government agencies to collect information on law-abiding Americans. It is understandable then, that the revelation that a black box installed in a vehicle, often times without consumer knowledge, is concerning.

Additionally, there is a need to provide clarity to the confusion surrounding who is the owner of the data collected by these event data recorders. I believe that ownerships resides with the owner of the vehicle. However, until such time as this issue is resolved, I must defer to my constituents back home who are adamantly opposed to these black boxes. I ask that my colleagues join me in supporting my amendment to protect the personal liberties of a public that is increasingly weary of government surveillance and privacy intrusions.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOHO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ELLISON

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 156, after line 16, insert the following new section:

PROVIDING FUNDING FOR AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING FOR EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME FAMILIES BY IMPROVING TARGETING OF MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTION

SEC. 417. (a) REPLACEMENT OF MORTGAGE INTEREST DEDUCTION WITH MORTGAGE INTEREST CREDIT.—

(1) NONREFUNDABLE CREDIT.—Subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to nonrefundable personal credits) is amended by inserting after section 25D the following new section:

“SEC. 25E. INTEREST ON INDEBTEDNESS SECURED BY QUALIFIED RESIDENCE.

“(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—In the case of an individual, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to 15 percent of the qualified residence interest paid or accrued during the taxable year.

“(b) QUALIFIED RESIDENCE INTEREST.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified residence interest’ means interest which is paid or accrued during the taxable year on—

“(A) acquisition indebtedness with respect to any qualified residence of the taxpayer, or

“(B) home equity indebtedness with respect to any qualified residence of the taxpayer.

For purposes of the preceding sentence, the determination of whether any property is a qualified residence of the taxpayer shall be made as of the time the interest is accrued.

“(2) OVERALL LIMITATION.—The aggregate amount of indebtedness taken into account for any period for purposes of this section shall not exceed \$500,000 (\$250,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return).

“(3) ACQUISITION INDEBTEDNESS.—The term ‘acquisition indebtedness’ means any indebtedness which—

“(A) is incurred in acquiring, constructing, or substantially improving any qualified residence of the taxpayer, and

“(B) is secured by such residence.

Such term also includes any indebtedness secured by such residence resulting from the refinancing of indebtedness meeting the requirements of the preceding sentence (or this sentence), but only to the extent the amount of the indebtedness resulting from such refinancing does not exceed the amount of the refinanced indebtedness.

“(4) HOME EQUITY INDEBTEDNESS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘home equity indebtedness’ means any indebtedness (other than acquisition indebtedness) secured by a qualified residence to the extent the aggregate amount of such indebtedness does not exceed—

“(i) the fair market value of such qualified residence, reduced by

“(ii) the amount of acquisition indebtedness with respect to such residence.

“(B) LIMITATION.—The aggregate amount treated as home equity indebtedness for any period shall not exceed \$100,000 (\$50,000 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return).

“(c) SPECIAL RULES.—For purposes of this section:

“(1) QUALIFIED RESIDENCE.—The term ‘qualified residence’ means—

“(A) the principal residence (within the meaning of section 121) of the taxpayer, and

“(B) 1 other residence of the taxpayer which is selected by the taxpayer for purposes of this subsection for the taxable year and which is used by the taxpayer as a residence (within the meaning of section 280A(d)(1)).

“(2) MARRIED INDIVIDUALS FILING SEPARATE RETURNS.—If a married couple does not file a joint return for the taxable year—

“(A) such couple shall be treated as 1 taxpayer for purposes of paragraph (1), and

“(B) each individual shall be entitled to take into account 1 residence unless both individuals consent in writing to 1 individual taking into account the principal residence and 1 other residence.

“(3) RESIDENCE NOT RENTED.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), notwithstanding section 280A(d)(1), if the taxpayer does not rent a dwelling unit at any time during a taxable year, such unit may be treated as a residence for such taxable year.

“(4) UNENFORCEABLE SECURITY INTERESTS.—Indebtedness shall not fail to be treated as secured by any property solely because, under any applicable State or local homestead or other debtor protection law in effect on August 16, 1986, the security interest is ineffective or the enforceability of the security interest is restricted.

“(5) SPECIAL RULES FOR ESTATES AND TRUSTS.—For purposes of determining whether any interest paid or accrued by an estate or trust is qualified residence interest, any residence held by such estate or trust shall be treated as a qualified residence of such estate or trust if such estate or trust establishes that such residence is a qualified residence of a beneficiary who has a present interest in such estate or trust or an interest in the residuary of such estate or trust.

“(d) COORDINATION WITH DEDUCTION.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in calendar years 2014 through 2018, the taxpayer may elect to apply this section in lieu of the deduction under section 163 for qualified residence interest.”.

(2) PHASEOUT OF DEDUCTION.—Section 163(h) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) PHASEOUT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in a calendar year after 2013, the amount otherwise allowable as a deduction by reason of paragraph (2)(D) shall be the applicable percentage of such amount.

“(B) APPLICABLE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the applicable percentage shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

“For taxable years beginning in calendar year:	The applicable percentage is:
2014	100%
2015	80%
2016	60%
2017	40%
2018	20%
2019 and thereafter	0%.”.

(3) PHASEDOWN OF MORTGAGE LIMIT.—Subparagraph (B) of section 163(h)(3) of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) PHASEDOWN.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any taxable year beginning in calendar years 2014 through 2018, clause (ii) shall be applied by substituting the amounts specified in the table in subclause (II) of this clause for ‘\$1,000,000’ and ‘\$500,000’, respectively.

“(II) PHASEDOWN AMOUNTS.—For purposes of subclause (I), the amounts specified in this subclause for a taxable year shall be the amounts specified in the following table:

“For taxable years beginning in calendar year:	Amount substituted for \$1,000,000:	Amount substituted for \$500,000:
2014	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
2015	\$900,000	\$450,000
2016	\$800,000	\$400,000
2017	\$700,000	\$350,000
2018	\$600,000	\$300,000

(4) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by inserting after section 25D the following new item:

“Sec. 25E. Interest on indebtedness secured by qualified residence.”.

(5) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to interest paid or accrued after December 31, 2013.

(b) USE OF MORTGAGE INTEREST SAVINGS FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAMS.—

(1) USE OF SAVINGS.—For each year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the amount of revenues accruing to the general fund of the Treasury by reason of the enactment of subsection (a) of this section and shall credit an amount equal to such remaining revenues as follows:

(A) HOUSING TRUST FUND.—The Secretary shall credit the Housing Trust Fund established under section 1338 of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4568) with an amount equal to 40 percent revenues.

(B) SECTION 8 RENTAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall credit an amount equal to 40 percent of the amount of such remaining revenues to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for use only for providing tenant- and project-based rental assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f).

(C) PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND.—The Secretary shall credit an amount equal to 20 percent of the amount of such remaining revenues to the Public Housing Capital Fund under section 9(d) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(d)).

(2) CHANGES TO HOUSING TRUST FUND.—Not later than the expiration of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall revise the regulations relating to the Housing Trust Fund established under section 1338 of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4568) to provide that such section is carried out with the maximum amount of flexibility possible while complying with such section, which shall include revising such regulations—

(A) to increase the limitation on amounts from the Fund that are available for use for operating assistance for housing;

(B) to allow public housing agencies and tribally designated housing entities to be recipient of grants amounts from the Fund that are allocated to a State or State designated entity; and

(C) to eliminate the applicability of rules for the Fund that are based on the HOME Investment Partnerships Act (42 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

(3) EXPANSION OF RENTAL ASSISTANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The fourth proviso in the heading “Rental Assistance Demonstration” in title II of the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (division C of Public Law 112-55; 125 Stat. 673) is amended by striking “60,000” and inserting “250,000”.

Mr. ELLISON (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask that the amendment be considered read.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 5 minutes.

□ 1645

Mr. ELLISON. Madam Chair, the budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development we consider today does not meet our Nation's affordable housing problems.

If this budget passes, more than half of the renters will still pay more than one-third of their income for housing. If this budget passes, fewer than four in 10 low-income elderly will receive the housing assistance they are entitled to. If this budget passes, we will still only provide housing assistance to one in four families who are eligible—tens of thousands will continue to linger on waiting lists for an affordable rental apartment that will never arrive. If this budget passes, there will still be more than 11 million families, Madam Chairman, paying more than half of their income for rent and utilities. There will still be a significant gap between incomes and housing costs.

The HUD budget is tens of billions short in order to meet American families' housing needs. That is why my amendment replaces the mortgage interest deduction with a flat-rate 15 percent tax credit.

My amendment lowers the maximum amount of mortgage interest that can receive a tax offset from \$1 million to \$500,000. About 4 percent of homes in this country sell for more than \$500,000.

My amendment dedicates the revenue generated from these changes to increasing our investments in affordable rental housing for extremely low-income families.

My amendment provides for housing for veterans who find themselves homeless. It provides housing for people who are elderly and people with disabilities who cannot find affordable appropriate housing. It provides money to repair public housing facilities to provide homes to low-income families with children, seniors, and people with disabilities. It funds the national housing trust fund, repairs public housing, provides thousands of new vouchers, and raises the rental assistance demonstration cap.

Unfortunately, my amendment will likely be ruled out of order today. Why? Because the rules set by the majority in the House refuse to allow any tax changes to pay for a change in the appropriated budget.

This technical decision made by the majority in this Congress is inconsistent with previous Congresses, which realized that money is fungible.

By refusing to allow tax changes to offset the cost of needed programs, Congress stacks the deck.

Congress preserves the generous tax benefits for most financially successful households while ensuring that there is never anywhere close to the level of affordable rental housing we need.

For every dollar we spend on housing programs through the appropriations side of the budget, we spend more than \$3 on the tax side.

The mortgage interest deduction itself is more than twice as large as the entire HUD budget we consider today. Yet, the vast majority of the mortgage interest deduction benefit the top income quintile—about 80 percent of the benefit goes to 20 percent of the households.

I want to keep a tax benefit for homeownership. I want one that is more accessible and more generous to working families. Nearly half the homeowners with a mortgage do not benefit from the deduction. That is because almost half of the people who pay mortgage interest do not itemize. Only 5 percent of the homeowners with incomes of \$50,000 take a deduction. Contrast the 5 percent of homeowners with incomes beneath \$50,000 and the two-thirds of households with incomes above \$125,000 who get a tax benefit. The flat rate credit will benefit about 16 million current homeowners who do not currently benefit from a deduction but who will benefit from a flat tax credit.

I know that my amendment will be ruled out of order today.

Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 28 OFFERED BY MR. GINGREY OF GEORGIA

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, No. 28.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide mortgage insurance under title II of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for any mortgage on a 1- to 4-family dwelling to be used as the principal residence of a mortgagor who provides only an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN) for identification.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I rise today to offer an amendment that will prohibit funds in the underlying bill from being used to provide mortgage insurance under title II of the National Housing Act for any mortgage on a single-family dwelling—to be used as a principal residence—to a potential borrower who provides only an individual taxpayer identification number—called ITIN—for identification.

This includes usage for mortgage loans available under the FHA to ensure that an individual must use a Social Security number rather than an ITIN—individual taxpayer identification number—in order to secure government-backed mortgage insurance.

The ITIN was first implemented by the IRS and is a 9-digit tax processing number. The IRS issues the ITIN to individuals who are required to have a taxpayer identification number but who do not have—and are not eligible to obtain—a Social Security number. The IRS has indicated that the ITIN's only purpose should be Federal tax reporting. However, that has not always been the case.

Unfortunately, Madam Chairman, it is relatively easy for illegal immigrants to attain an ITIN because proof of legal residency in the United States is not a requirement. Due to this practice, illegal immigrants have the incentive to obtain an ITIN as a means to become permanent residents by showing the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services that they have been paying taxes while residing illegally in the country.

Mr. LATHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Of course I will yield to the chair.

Mr. LATHAM. We will gladly accept your amendment.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. I thank the chairman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

This amendment solves a problem that does not exist.

Currently, the FHA requires a Social Security number and legal citizenship for all insured loans. FHA does not allow for individual taxpayer identification numbers to be used for mortgages.

What this amendment does is create uncertainty in the FHA underwriting process. It would allow FHA to use individual taxpayer identification numbers only with loans on investment properties.

The FHA has already addressed this issue, and this amendment would create unintended consequences.

I oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONYERS

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay any FHA mortgage insurance claim or in connection with the sale of any mortgage insured by the FHA before compliance with existing FHA loss mitigation requirements, documentation of such compliance by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and provision of such documentation to the mortgagor.

Mr. CONYERS (during the reading). Madam Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. A point of order is reserved.

The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Ladies and gentlemen, this amendment fights foreclosures by limiting payment of the FHA insurance claims in cases in which borrowers have not been through the full FHA loss mitigation process.

Our Nation's foreclosure crisis is not only an economic calamity, but it is also a social and public health calamity as well.

While we all know that foreclosures cause downward spirals in property values and tax revenue, new research has shined a light on foreclosures as a cause of massive and debilitating anxiety and illness.

According to a recent study in the American Journal of Public Health, foreclosures have even been a likely cause of an increase in suicides in America. I offer this amendment today to help end the terrible scourge of foreclosures.

When the Nation's largest banks—Bank of America, Wells Fargo, and Chase—sell delinquent FHA-insured loans into the Distressed Asset Stabilization Program, HUD pays them the outstanding balance of the loan. Only the loans that have fully complied with HUD's foreclosure provision and loss mitigation requirements are supposed to be sold through the Distressed Asset Stabilization Program. Yet, many of the loans banks are selling through the program have not met this standard.

I with great pleasure yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT).

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Chairman, I thank my friend from Michigan for yielding.

I rise to ask for support for our amendment to stop unnecessary foreclosures and ensure oversight of HUD's Distressed Asset Stabilization Program, the DASP.

When the Nation's largest banks sell delinquent FHA-insured loans into DASP the taxpayers have to pay the outstanding balance on the loan. HUD turns around and sells the loans at deep discounts to private investors.

Many times banks don't comply with the law, and FHA inappropriately pays out claims. This is not an insignificant issue.

HUD has sold more than 70,000 of these mortgages in the past 3 years. Despite ongoing efforts to improve the program, HUD has not exercised sufficient oversight in this matter.

Our amendment would help ensure more rigorous oversight of the DASP so that only loans that have met all of HUD's loss mitigation requirements are sold through this DASP program.

Mr. CONYERS. Ladies and gentlemen, this amendment would help ensure prudent oversight over the program so that only loans that have truly met all of HUD's loss mitigation requirements are sold through the Distressed Asset Stabilization Program.

I hope my colleagues on the other side will join us in supporting this very commonsense amendment.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chair, I make a point of order against the amendment because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part:

"An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment imposes additional duties.

I ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, I wish to speak on the point of order.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Chairman, my initial response to the point of order made by the distinguished gentleman is that this is already in the law. To argue now that a modification of it is inappropriate I do not think should allow this point of order to be sustained.

The amendment is a straightforward attempt to ensure that our Federal agencies are in full compliance with their own codes of conduct related to foreclosure prevention. These foreclosures and evictions are not only responsible for massive anxiety, but also for downward spirals in property values.

My response to the point of order is that this provision is totally in order and that the point of order should not be sustained.

The Acting CHAIR. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order? If not, the Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The Chair finds that this amendment imposes new duties to provide documentation of certain activities to mortgagors.

The amendment, therefore, constitutes legislation in violation of clause 2 of rule XXI.

The point of order is sustained, and the amendment is not in order.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. GINGREY OF GEORGIA

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, No. 29.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay a Federal employee for any period of time during which such employee is using official time under section 7131 of title 5, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chairman, I rise today to offer a commonsense amendment to H.R. 4745.

The Gingrey-Bridenstine amendment would prohibit funds in the underlying bill from being used to pay a Federal employee for any period of time that such an employee is using official time.

□ 1700

As the author of H.R. 107, the Federal Employee Accountability Act, this amendment is a continuation of the work I have done over the last three Congresses to repeal the government-wide use of official time.

Under current law, Federal employees can use official, taxpayer-funded time to perform union functions or to participate in union activities when they would otherwise be on official duty status.

Madam Chair, according to a FOIA request by the Americans for Limited Government, there are 35 employees at the Department of Transportation alone—making an average, by the way, of almost \$140,000 a year—who spend 100 percent of their workday working on behalf of a union.

These employees were hired to perform duties on behalf of the taxpayer—several are engineers or air traffic controllers—yet they are working exclusively for the union at the taxpayers' expense.

In fiscal year 2011, the most recent year for which we have official time data, the Department of Transportation spent more than \$17 million on official time.

In the same year, the Department of Housing and Urban Development spent more than \$2 million on official time.

Across the entire Federal Government, more than 3 million official time hours were used in collective bargaining or arbitration of grievances against an employer—who, by the way, is us—in fiscal year 2011. These union activities were performed at taxpayer expense to the tune of \$155 million for the same time period.

While we are not voting on veterans funding today, it is timely, given recent events, to mention the impact that the use of official time has on the

Department of Veterans Affairs. The VA is one of the largest abusers of official time, spending more than \$42.5 million on this cost in fiscal year 2011.

In 2012, more than 250 VA employees worked 100 percent of their day for the union, rather than working on behalf of our Nation's heroes. Over 100 of those same employees were health care professionals, including nurses, technicians, and mental health therapists.

In the wake of the nationwide scandal of the VA, it is unthinkable that employees there are allowed to work on behalf of the union, rather than focusing on serving our veterans.

It is particularly shocking that the use of official time by medical professionals and others at the VA continues, when the VA claims a shortage of health care professionals is what is contributing to the problems like the long waiting lists for people that are suicidal because of traumatic brain injury and posttraumatic stress syndrome.

Madam Chair, we must demand accountability at the VA and across government to be sure civil servants are focusing on their positions of record, not serving unions at taxpayer expense.

That is why stand-alone legislation I have introduced, H.R. 107, would repeal the governmentwide use of official time, saving over \$1.5 billion over 10 years.

While we are not considering my stand-alone legislation on the floor today, I am proud to offer this amendment as a small step toward reining in the use and abuse of official time.

Simply put, a Federal employee hired to work as an air traffic controller should spend his or her time at work performing his or her duties as an air traffic controller, not serving as a taxpayer-funded union official.

Madam Chair, I want to make it very clear that I am not proposing to do away with unions. However, I am working diligently to increase the efficiency of the Federal workforce. This amendment limits Federal activity during normal business hours to simply working, not carrying out union activities.

We should not be forcing taxpayers to support private and often very politically active organizations. At \$140,000 a year, Federal employees should spend their days performing the duties for which taxpayers hired them.

While families all over the Nation are tightening their belts and cutting their own spending, it should not be the practice of the Federal Government to allow expensive, special interest handouts; rather the Federal Government should be reining in its spending and looking for ways to save money and function more efficiently. This amendment is an important first step.

I urge my colleagues to support the Gingrey-Bridenstine amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chairman, I rise in strong opposition to this purely ideological amendment by my colleague from Georgia, which aims to eliminate the use of official time for representational activities for employees covered by the T-HUD bill before us.

This is yet another attempt to accelerate a race to the bottom and to deny workers their fundamental right to bargain collectively. Specifically, this amendment aims to prevent effective union representation by attacking the use of official time by employees.

Use of reasonable amounts of official time has been supported by government officials of both parties for 50 years.

In exchange for the legal obligation to provide the same services to those who pay as those who choose not to pay, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 allowed Federal employee unions to bargain with agencies over official time.

Under this law, Federal employees who volunteered to serve as union representatives are permitted to use official time to engage in negotiation and perform representational activities while on duty status.

Using official time increases efficiency and is beneficial to both Federal employees and the Federal Government. These types of informal meetings save the government money by allowing the parties to avoid costly arbitration and other less efficient means of dispute resolution.

At the FAA, for example, official time is essential for the collaborative process between employees and management. At a time when we are overhauling our Nation's air traffic control system, eliminating official time is inappropriate, fiscally irresponsible, and an unnecessary violation of workers' basic rights.

At a time when we face so many challenges, when we are in massive need of infrastructure improvements, I wish that the majority would find something more constructive to do than attack the fundamental right to bargain collectively.

I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chairwoman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chairwoman, I also rise in strong opposition to this amendment.

First of all, this amendment violates a collective bargaining agreement that has been negotiated by the Federal Aviation Administration and other agencies within the Department of Transportation and HUD.

For example, there are three groups at FAA that utilize official time: air traffic controllers, the inspectors, and the technicians that repair the air traffic control system.

Official time has been helpful in allowing controllers and technicians to

participate in workgroups with the FAA management team to advance NextGen technologies, which all of us are supportive of. It is critical to modernize our air traffic control system.

I oppose this amendment because it would violate collective bargaining contracts, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. DELAURO

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enter into any contract with an incorporated entity if such entity's sealed bid or competitive proposal shows that such entity is incorporated or chartered in Bermuda or the Cayman Islands, and such entity's sealed bid or competitive proposal shows that such entity was previously incorporated in the United States.

Ms. DELAURO (during the reading). Madam Chair, I ask unanimous consent that we dispense with the reading.

The Acting CHAIR. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Chair, my amendment would prohibit Federal contracts issued by the agencies under the jurisdiction of this bill—namely, the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development—from going to entities that were incorporated in the United States, but reincorporated in the most notorious tax havens—Bermuda and the Cayman Islands.

According to a joint study issued last week by the U.S. Public Interest Research Group and Citizens for Tax Justice, 70 percent of the companies in the Fortune 500 used tax havens last year. These companies stashed nearly \$2 trillion offshore for tax purposes, with almost two-thirds of that total—62 percent—being hidden away by just 30 companies.

According to that same study, approximately 64 percent of U.S. companies with subsidiaries in tax havens registered at least one in Bermuda or the Cayman Islands.

The profits these companies claimed were earned in these two island nations in 2010 totaled over 1,600 percent of these countries' entire yearly economic output.

Of course, it defies logic and credulity to believe these companies conducted such a large amount of business there. What these companies are really doing is avoiding U.S. taxes by stashing profits in these tax havens.

According to a 2009 GAO report, 63 of the 100 largest publicly traded U.S.

Federal contractors reported having subsidiaries in tax havens in 2007. I and others have long fought for—and succeeded in passing through the appropriations process—a ban on Federal contracts for inverted corporations.

These are U.S. companies that acquire a business in a lower tax jurisdiction and claim their headquarters there, despite still being a U.S. company, yet U.S. companies can still simply claim to the IRS that their profits were made in places like Bermuda and the Cayman Islands, and companies incorporated in these and other tax havens still find ways to receive Federal contracts.

We need to stop allowing companies to game our system. They take advantage of our education system, our research and development incentives, our skilled workforce, and our infrastructure—all supported by U.S. taxpayers—to build their businesses and then turn around and invert or otherwise avoid paying taxes by abusing these tax havens.

These companies should not be allowed to pretend that they are an American company when it is time to get contracts, then claim to be an off-shore company when the tax bill comes.

We can start putting an end to this right here, right now, with this amendment. It will ensure that future contracts are not awarded to U.S. companies that incorporate in the most egregious tax havens—Bermuda and the Cayman Islands.

Madam Chairman, in 2010, U.S. companies earned \$129 billion on three tiny island nations—Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, and the British Virgin Islands.

As *The New York Times* recently pointed out, these islands have a total population of 147,400 individuals. That means, if you believe U.S. companies really earned that much in these locations, their profits worked out to be \$873,000 per person. This is, of course, nonsense.

Some of my colleagues may echo the cries of these tax-avoiding companies and say the real need here is for corporate tax reform, but many of these companies are currently paying a tax rate of zero percent—zero percent—so unless you believe corporate tax reform should eliminate taxes for U.S. companies, the argument simply does not hold water.

Again, the amendment simply bans corporations, once incorporated in the United States, but have since incorporated in Bermuda or the Cayman Islands—a maneuver that is undertaken to avoid taxes—from receiving Federal contracts.

We need to send a clear message that, if a company is going to abuse tax loopholes at the expense of businesses that are paying their fair share, they will not be rewarded with government contracts.

I urge my colleagues to make a stand with me and pass this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Chair, I am in favor of the amendment. Hopefully, from the silence that we have heard, there is bipartisan support for this amendment because I know there is a bipartisan commitment here that competition is very much the American way.

If you have two companies, as happens all over America, competing on different government contracts, we usually come out with the best result from that competition. But the question with this amendment, which I am pleased to join the gentlelady from Connecticut in offering today, is whether we ought to advantage companies that renounce their American citizenship in favor of finding an office on the beach in Bermuda or in Ugland House in the Cayman Islands.

□ 1715

The other company is an American company, not only when it comes time to put its hand out for a government contract but also when it comes time to put its hand out to pay the taxes that it earned on its American business.

Which one of these companies should have a competitive advantage?

I think it is the one that stayed home and was an American, patriotic company and did not dodge its part of the responsibility for paying for our national security, which is so important to international commerce, and for other vital services.

American companies that stay and contribute to building America and that keep her secure at home and abroad deserve a level playing field, and that is all that this amendment does. If a Cayman company doesn't have to pay taxes on some of its income, of course it can underbid the company that stayed in America, that made it in America, that paid its taxes, and then asked to have a level playing field to compete for American business.

The history in this Congress, unfortunately, is that many very large companies pay their lobbyists more to lobby this Congress than they pay to the Treasury in taxes, and it has been a very wise investment because they have been able to have one loophole, one special preference, one advantage, one exception—one more bit of complexity to our Tax Code—in order to avoid paying their fair share.

The companies that are operating in the Cayman Islands and in Bermuda are reporting huge amounts of income earned in those countries, largely from stripping off earnings that they have here in America and shifting them there through interest gimmicks, through dividend gimmicks, through intellectual property gimmicks. They avoid paying taxes not only on the tiny amount that they might have earned from an occasional sale in the Cayman

Islands but from all of the sales from which they are able to strip off earnings and shift them to this island paradise.

They are looking for, basically, a shell game. I am not talking about seashells on the beach in the Cayman Islands. I am talking about the shell game that exists when these companies come in, renounce their American citizenship, keep the form and operation of their business here in America, but claim that they are suddenly no longer citizens under the American flag that we honor but are under the flag of some foreign nation. They basically are sending Uncle Sam a postcard that reads: "Sorry. You can find me on the beach. Glad you are not here." That is the answer that they give when it comes time to pay their taxes, but then they have the audacity to come and ask other taxpayers—other taxpaying businesses and individuals who have done their fair share, and then some, for American security—they ask for government business at taxpayer expense.

This amendment is set to send the executives a message: they can play all they want to on the beach to avoid taxes, but Congress is not going to put its head in the sand. They can have fun in the sun, but Congress refuses to let the rest of the Americans, who are working hard to pay their taxes, get burned by having to pay not only for the taxes that these tax dodgers haven't paid but for government contracts that are paid for with taxpayer money.

Let's support competition, and let's support American companies that are paying their fair share. Let's adopt this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DeLauro).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GINGREY OF GEORGIA

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chair, as the designee of Mr. MICA of Florida, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. 417. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 24305(c)(4) of title 49, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GINGREY of Georgia. Madam Chairwoman, I rise today to offer an amendment to H.R. 4745. This amendment would prohibit funds from being used to subsidize Amtrak food and beverage service.

As my colleagues know, Amtrak operates at a loss every year, partially due to millions lost in the food service cost. In 2012, Amtrak lost \$72 million

on its food and beverage service, and that loss is just one in a consistent series of losses. This loss on its own would be cause for concern, but even more concerning is that the loss directly violates the law.

Madam Chairwoman, in 1981, Federal law mandated that Amtrak break even on its food and beverage service by the following year, 1982. Despite this, Amtrak not only failed to break even, but it contracted with high-end chefs to develop gourmet recipes for Amtrak meals, to the tune of more than \$905 million in the last decade.

Heavily subsidized routes feature dishes such as lamb shank and Atlantic salmon, and Amtrak has a Culinary Advisory Team to develop new high-end recipes. In 2012, a hamburger cost Amtrak \$16.15, with riders paying \$9.50. This means that we, the taxpayers, are forced to pick up the tab for the remaining \$6.65 through subsidies provided to Amtrak. On some routes, first-class passengers are offered complimentary cheese, wine, and champagne. While the passenger may enjoy these luxury items, it is not fair that the taxpayer is forced to subsidize these extravagances.

Each spring, Amtrak brings together some of the best chefs in the country for a retreat of sorts. These chefs—several of them, of course, award-winning—come together for what The Washington Post has called “an intensive 3-day session of cooking and brainstorming.” At last year’s gathering, chefs tasted more than 100 offerings. Of the recipes tested, including recipes for braised pork chop and a spinach and mushroom frittata, several will be deemed unsuitable for offering on Amtrak either due to kitchen limitations or due to a lack of cohesiveness with the rest of the menu.

Madam Chairwoman, I ask you: When the average American is struggling to make ends meet, why are we throwing away money at Amtrak for these luxuries, especially when Amtrak consistently operates at a loss?

If a private company wants to host a brainstorming weekend for top chefs, that is its prerogative, but the taxpayer should not be on the hook for a getaway focused on developing lavish meals for Amtrak passengers.

Taxpayers should not be forced to subsidize Amtrak, and they certainly should not be forced to cover tens of millions of dollars in costs to pay for gourmet meals and first-class service on Amtrak. Amtrak’s food and beverage losses violate the law. Yet this is flagrantly disregarded. Rather than taking steps to correct the problem, the service goes after more upscale options.

We must end this cycle of wasteful spending and enact real change to get our fiscal house back in order. With a national debt of more than \$17 trillion, we cannot afford to keep throwing money away, particularly on luxuries such as gourmet meals on a federally subsidized train service.

For that reason, Mr. MICA and I are offering this amendment to prohibit funds made available by this act from being used to subsidize Amtrak food and beverage service. I urge my colleagues to support the Gingrey-Mica amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Chair, in the last 5 years, moving crude oil by train has grown exponentially from a virtually nonexistent industry to a booming one with no signs of slowing down; but after a number of high-profile derailments, the need for increased safety regulations on shipping hazardous materials via rail could not be clearer.

Last week, I had the privilege of attending a first responder training course that was focused on crude oil trains at the Port of Albany, which has become a major hub for crude oil shipments, processing more than 40,000 carloads last year. I know rail carriers and emergency planners are taking it upon themselves to prepare for handling hazardous materials in increased volumes, but regulatory steps are also needed.

We need a comprehensive approach to address this issue, including expanding route planning and selection requirements, requiring response plans for rail carriers and ensuring shippers and rail carriers are testing and classifying their shipments appropriately. Many of these suggestions have been recommended by the National Transportation Safety Board.

Many of the reforms I support are common sense. For example, comprehensive oil spill response plans are currently required for oil shipments greater than 1,000 barrels per tank car, but most tank cars only hold 700 barrels; therefore, trains, some with as many as 120 cars that are carrying crude oil, are not required to have comprehensive response plans because of this outdated threshold. Among other safety issues, tank car safety, particularly in regard to the DOT-111s, is a major concern for many of my constituents.

Every day, trains transporting Bakken crude oil move and idle next to public housing and the highway near Albany’s South End before entering the Port of Albany. Everyone agrees—railroads, suppliers and the NTSB, to name a few—that we need a higher safety standard on new tank car orders and an aggressive phaseout or retrofit of the old DOT-111s, which have no business transporting hazardous materials. Only 14,000 of 92,000 DOT-111 tank cars are currently built to the latest industry standards. The remaining 78,000 have demonstrated that they are prone to splitting open during derailments.

The rail industry has taken meaningful and voluntary steps to account for the DOT-111s’ inadequacies, including

raising the industry standard for cars built after October of 2011, but we need higher Federal standards. This is long overdue, and DOT must act.

I know this is an issue my good friend from New York, Ranking Member LOWEY, is passionate about as well. Earlier this year, we sent a letter to Secretary Foxx, urging him to move forward with a rulemaking process that includes phasing out the DOT-111s. We should harmonize our regulations with Canada’s already announced plan, which includes a 3-year phaseout or retrofit of DOT-111s. Just this morning, I had the opportunity to speak with Secretary Foxx about DOT’s rulemaking process. I know this is a top priority for him, and I have been assured that it is moving forward aggressively. I encourage a speedy but appropriate resolution.

I also appreciate that the chair included language urging a comprehensive approach to rail safety. The language directs the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration to update emergency spill response planning thresholds and to finalize a rule on tank cars by the end of this fiscal year. The bill also fully funds the President’s request for FRA’s safety and operations account and PHMSA’s hazardous materials account.

Finally, the manager’s amendment, during the full committee markup, designated some funds to hire additional safety staff to monitor routing and to make safety improvements on grade crossings that carry energy products. This, indeed, is a positive step. However, I would have preferred the inclusion of \$40 million, as in the President’s budget request, to establish a safe transportation of energy products fund within the Office of the Secretary of Transportation in order to support prevention and response activities.

Aside from the crude-by-rail issues, I understand the challenges of the current funding allocations, but I must strongly oppose this bill’s shortfalls in numerous infrastructure and transit accounts. The FTA’s Capital Investment Grant program is \$809 million below the request. Amtrak’s capital grants are cut by \$200 million, and TIGER only receives \$100 million, shamefully shortfalling what we need.

It is my hope that we can improve this bill during conference, and I urge my colleagues in the Senate to include appropriate levels for underfunded programs while building upon this bill’s rail safety provisions.

Again, I want to thank Chairmen Rogers and Latham and Ranking Members Lowey and Pastor for their attention to this critical rail safety issue.

With that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

The amendment was agreed to.

□ 1730

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 417. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to support Amtrak's route with the highest loss, measured by contributions/(Loss) per Rider, as based on the National Railroad Passenger Corporation Fiscal Years 2013-2017 Five Year Plan from May 2013.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Chairman, my amendment is really straightforward and one which I have offered year after year after year after year on the floor of the House of Representatives.

It would eliminate funding for the absolute worst performing line, one line, on the Amtrak system, a line that is known as the Sunset Limited, and it runs from New Orleans to Los Angeles.

Madam Chairman, the Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act of 1997 required that Amtrak operate without any Federal assistance after 2002. Amtrak was supposed to be free of Federal operating subsidies.

Yet, despite this commonsense requirement that Amtrak cease their financial irresponsibility and mismanagement, instead, it costs the taxpayers \$396.31 per rider, per year, on this line. That is \$396.31 to subsidize the travels of passengers from New Orleans to Los Angeles, a trip that takes nearly 48 hours, assuming the train is on time.

Madam Chairman, we could buy everybody a free ticket on an airline from New Orleans to Los Angeles and probably end up saving money.

However, according to Amtrak's most recent performance report, the Sunset Limited only arrives on time 46 percent of the time. So it might even make sense for somebody to get there not only quicker, but also cheaper.

This places the Sunset Limited as one of the top 10 worst on-time routes for any of Amtrak's routes in its latest performance report.

Madam Chairman, taxpayers should be happy that the train really doesn't run more often. But when it does run, the route loses an average of \$40 million a year.

So my amendment is the first step, once again, in instilling just a small measure, joining the gentleman from Georgia, in fiscal discipline that Amtrak should be told today that it has to establish.

If it cannot manage itself with its worst, most expensive performing line, then God help us all. If they won't do it, we are going to. Failure to do so will only allow Amtrak to continue misusing and wasting taxpayer dollars.

Look, it is just very simple. I am asking that my colleagues join with me and say that the worst-performing, the most cost-prohibitive line would be stopped by Amtrak. So, I think it makes sense to say, no more Sunset Limited.

So I urge all my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment. This Amtrak route, the Sunset Limited, runs through 8 States, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, and if we start picking lines, individual lines in terms of terminating, what we begin doing is a downward spiral for the demise of Amtrak.

So, for the reasons that I want to ensure that my colleague from Texas, his constituents are able to travel on this line, as well as the ones from Arizona, I rise in opposition.

Madam Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MS. BASS

Ms. BASS. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Secretary or the Federal Transit Administration to implement, administer, or enforce section 18.36(c)(2) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, for construction hiring purposes.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BASS. Madam Chair, I rise today to offer an amendment that will spur local job creation through federally-funded transit projects nationwide.

Specifically, this amendment would provide the necessary flexibility for transit agencies to implement geographically targeted hiring and procurement preferences.

My amendment will help to ensure construction and operations jobs contribute to the local economic development and of cities and towns where the transportation projects exist, instead of outsourcing these new jobs. Flexibility to implement local hire policies will also provide local and State agencies the ability to address unemployment in our hardest-hit regions.

For example, the Los Angeles Transit Corridor Light Rail Line is currently under construction in Los Angeles. This project is expected to be a significant economic engine for development, generating an estimated 7,000 jobs during its 5-year construction period.

Los Angeles Metro, our local transit agency, would like to encourage construction contractors to hire within the local community in order to help address unemployment in the area.

However, according to current regulations, local transit agencies are restricted from implementing local hiring and procurement policies for federally-funded transportation projects, even when the vast majority of the project funds are State or locally generated.

This is a commonsense amendment. It will limit burdensome regulations placed on local government agencies, and it will allow State and local agencies to more easily generate employment and economic development, and it preserves the competition mandates in our current grant rules governing Federal transit projects.

Again, this is not a mandate. This just allows local agencies the flexibility.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment. It would allow transportation agencies to advance construction projects through the use of local workers.

Every year, cities and local communities must contribute their own resources in the form of a local match for projects that receive Federal funds. At a time when many communities are still struggling from the economic distress, it is understandable that these local agencies would want transportation dollars to benefit local workers and benefits businesses.

It will help ensure construction and operation jobs contribute to the local economic development within the cities and towns where the transportation projects exist, instead of outsourcing jobs to other countries or States.

Madam Chairman, I support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. BASS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill, before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. 417. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to support any Amtrak route whose costs exceed 2 times its revenues, as based on the National Railroad Passenger Corporation Fiscal Years 2013-2017 Five Year Plan from May 2013.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Chairman, once again I stand up in a continuing theme of what I believe fiscally responsible Members who come to the floor should look at—the operation of Amtrak.

Today, once again, I come to the floor to offer my ideas about how we can help, especially during troubling financial times for the American taxpayer with our Federal Government, that we can look at and find ways to where we work with Amtrak.

Years ago I met with the chairman of the board, who openly acknowledged that there were challenges that Amtrak faced, not just safety issues, but many other issues that dealt with their financial integrity.

I told him I would continue doing these kinds of amendments, and he considered this, in a sense, an opportunity for the people who provide money, meaning the taxpayers of the United States, to have a say about the operation of how their money would be used. That is the same spirit that I am here on the floor today.

Madam Chairman, my amendment would eliminate funding for Amtrak routes that have total direct costs that are more than twice the revenue that they produce. That means, if the cost is twice as much as the revenue, I think that that should be a solid reason why someone should consider eliminating those routes.

They are all over the place, and I believe that Amtrak continues to provide these, accept government money, and they don't give two flips about what we think about the use of the taxpayer money. And so I think it is worth our time to be here.

Every single long-distance route that Amtrak provides over 400 miles in length operates at a loss every single month. If they have got a route that is more than 400 miles, I mean, we are helping them out here, Madam Chairman.

We are helping out Amtrak, and we are saying to them, if you have got something more than 400 miles, you are operating at a loss.

Now we are saying, however, if it is twice the cost of the revenue, that is what we would like to have you look at. And I think that it would be an argument for us, as a provider of money, to say, look, we think that you should help people. Maybe when they call in to you to take Amtrak, if it is one of those routes, why don't you suggest to them that they fly aircraft, that they take a bus, that they do something where the American taxpayer is not on the line.

The bottom line is, if you combine seven routes that are taken in this parameter, the American taxpayer pays \$332.8 million for this subsidy. \$332 million is maybe not a lot of money to Amtrak, but that is a darn lot amount of money for the American people to be putting into Amtrak to have them waste.

I believe it is a waste. I believe it could be not only better allocated, but utilized in a better way, like shifting people who are coming to you—let's take an alternative. Let's maybe take an airplane.

It is clear that the government subsidizes rail service on Amtrak, and it

does not make economic sense that they take advantage of that.

So, Madam Chairman, it is real simple. This is an opportunity for the people who represent taxpayers to simply come forth and say, let's have a vote on this, that we believe that that is too much money. 332 million bucks should not be used on these seven routes, and that is why I am here today.

So, Madam Chairman, I urge all my colleagues to support what I think is a commonsense amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. While I support the efforts and reforms to move Amtrak to operate in a more efficient and effective manner, I must oppose this amendment.

I appreciate very much the gentleman from Texas, my good friend, and his raising this issue. The gentleman's amendment would eliminate seven Amtrak routes and eliminate rail service to dozens of cities and towns of all sizes across America.

Just to list, those would be California Zephyr, which goes from Chicago to Emeryville, California, which happens to go through Iowa; Cardinal Hoosier line, which is Chicago to New York; Coast Star Light, from Seattle to Los Angeles; the Crescent, from New York City to New Orleans; Silver Star, from New York City to Miami; Southwest Chief, from Chicago to Los Angeles; and the Sunset Limited, from Los Angeles to New Orleans.

□ 1745

Again, I appreciate very much what the gentleman is trying to do. I just think we need to work on efficiency at Amtrak.

We have been trying very, very hard, through all of our hearings and through our contact with Amtrak, to get efficiency and to modernize and to try to get them to a profitable state; but unfortunately, I must oppose this amendment, just because of the vast impact it would have on so many people.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I move to strike the last word.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PASTOR of Arizona. Madam Chair, I also agree with the chairman for the reasons he stated.

I rise in opposition to this amendment. It would dismantle Amtrak, the only resemblance of a rail system that we have in this Nation.

Obviously, we need to work with them, so that Amtrak becomes more efficient, but this amendment would dismantle it, and for that reason, I oppose the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Chair, on May 24, 2011, President Obama issued a memorandum on Federal fleet performance that requires all new light-duty vehicles in the Federal fleet to be alternative fuel vehicles, such as hybrid, electric, natural gas, or biofuel, by December 31, 2015.

My amendment echoes the Presidential memorandum by prohibiting funds in the Transportation, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act from being used to lease or purchase new light-duty vehicles, except in accord with the President's memorandum.

Mr. LATHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LATHAM. I would be happy to accept your amendment.

Mr. ENGEL. I thank the gentleman, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

The amendment was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

An amendment by Mr. DENHAM of California.

Amendment No. 1 by Mrs. BLACKBURN of Tennessee.

An amendment by Mr. SCHOCK of Illinois.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. GOSAR of Arizona.

An amendment by Mr. SCHIFF of California.

An amendment by Mr. SESSIONS of Texas.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DENHAM

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DENHAM) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 227, noes 186, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 288]

AYES—227

Aderholt	Gingrey (GA)	Mulvaney
Amash	Gohmert	Murphy (PA)
Amodei	Goodlatte	Neugebauer
Bachmann	Gosar	Noem
Bachus	Gowdy	Nugent
Barletta	Granger	Nunes
Barr	Graves (GA)	Olson
Barrow (GA)	Graves (MO)	Palazzo
Barton	Griffin (AR)	Paulsen
Benishek	Griffith (VA)	Pearce
Bentivolio	Guthrie	Perry
Bera (CA)	Hanna	Peters (CA)
Bilirakis	Harper	Peterson
Bishop (UT)	Harris	Petri
Black	Hartzler	Pittenger
Blackburn	Hastings (WA)	Pitts
Boustany	Heck (NV)	Poe (TX)
Brady (TX)	Hensarling	Pompeo
Bridenstine	Herrera Beutler	Posey
Brooks (AL)	Holding	Price (GA)
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Reichert
Broun (GA)	Huelskamp	Renacci
Brownley (CA)	Huizenga (MI)	Ribble
Buchanan	Hultgren	Rice (SC)
Bucshon	Hunter	Rigell
Burgess	Hurt	Roby
Byrne	Issa	Roe (TN)
Calvert	Jenkins	Rogers (AL)
Camp	Johnson (OH)	Rogers (KY)
Campbell	Johnson, Sam	Rogers (MI)
Capito	Jolly	Rohrabacher
Carter	Jones	Rokita
Cassidy	Jordan	Rooney
Chabot	Joyce	Ros-Lehtinen
Chaffetz	Kelly (PA)	Roskam
Coble	King (IA)	Ross
Coffman	King (NY)	Rothfus
Cole	Kingston	Royce
Collins (GA)	Kinzing (IL)	Ruiz
Collins (NY)	Kline	Runyan
Conaway	Labrador	Ryan (WI)
Cook	LaMalfa	Salmon
Cotton	Lamborn	Sanford
Cramer	Lance	Scalise
Crawford	Lankford	Schock
Crenshaw	Latham	Schweikert
Daines	Latta	Scott, Austin
Davis, Rodney	LoBiondo	Sensenbrenner
Denham	Long	Sessions
Dent	Lucas	Shimkus
DeSantis	Luetkemeyer	Shuster
DesJarlais	Lummis	Simpson
Diaz-Balart	Marchant	Smith (MO)
Duffy	Marino	Smith (NE)
Duncan (SC)	Massie	Smith (NJ)
Duncan (TN)	McAllister	Smith (TX)
Ellmers	McCarthy (CA)	Southerland
Farenthold	McCaul	Stewart
Fincher	McClintock	Stivers
Fitzpatrick	McHenry	Stockman
Fleischmann	McKeon	Stutzman
Fleming	McKinley	Terry
Flores	McMorris	Thompson (PA)
Forbes	Rodgers	Thornberry
Fortenberry	Meadows	Tiberi
Fox	Meehan	Tipton
Franks (AZ)	Messer	Turner
Frelinghuysen	Mica	Upton
Gardner	Miller (FL)	Valadao
Garrett	Miller (MI)	Wagner
Gibbs	Mullin	Walberg

Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup

Westmoreland
Williams
Wittman
Wolf
Womack

NOES—186

Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson

Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
Loebuck
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler

Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Pallone
Pascarelli
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Richmond
Roybal-Allard
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sinema
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Waters
Waxman
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

gave me a wooden bowtie with a bicycle on it.

In a scene that is achingly familiar, this morning at Reynolds, a shooting occurred. A student was killed. The shooter died. A teacher was wounded.

The school and law enforcement recently completed drills to deal with these sad circumstances. Luckily, it went off without a hitch, and there were no further injuries. It went as well as could be expected under the circumstances, with a massive regional response from law enforcement on the scene.

I would ask, Mr. Chairman, that the House observe a moment of silence in support for the victims, their families, and the community.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Members will rise and observe a moment of silence.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. BLACKBURN

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 159, noes 260, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 289]

AYES—159

Amash	Duncan (SC)	Johnson, Sam
Amodei	Duncan (TN)	Jones
Barr	Ellmers	Jordan
Barrow (GA)	Farenthold	Kelly (PA)
Barton	Fincher	King (IA)
Bentivolio	Fitzpatrick	Kingston
Bilirakis	Fleischmann	Kline
Bishop (UT)	Fleming	Labrador
Black	Flores	LaMalfa
Blackburn	Fox	Lamborn
Boustany	Franks (AZ)	Lance
Brady (TX)	Gardner	Lankford
Bridenstine	Garrett	Latta
Brooks (AL)	Gingrey (GA)	Long
Brooks (IN)	Gohmert	Lummis
Broun (GA)	Goodlatte	Marchant
Buchanan	Gosar	Marino
Bucshon	Gowdy	Massie
Burgess	Granger	Matheson
Byrne	Graves (GA)	McAllister
Campbell	Griffin (AR)	McCarthy (CA)
Carter	Griffith (VA)	McCaul
Cassidy	Guthrie	McClintock
Chabot	Harris	McHenry
Chaffetz	Hartzler	McMorris
Coble	Hensarling	Rodgers
Coffman	Holding	Meadows
Collins (GA)	Hudson	Messer
Collins (NY)	Huelskamp	Mica
Conaway	Huizenga (MI)	Miller (FL)
Cooper	Hultgren	Miller (MI)
Cotton	Hunter	Mullin
Crawford	Hurt	Mulvaney
Daines	Issa	Murphy (PA)
DeSantis	Jenkins	Neugebauer
DesJarlais	Johnson (OH)	Nunes

NOT VOTING—18

Cantor
Culberson
Delaney
Doyle
Gerlach
Hall
Horsford
Kaptur
Lewis
Miller, Gary
Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee
Owens
Pocan
Sires
Wasserman
Schultz
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)

□ 1820

Ms. FUDGE, Ms. CHU, and Mr. RUSH changed their vote from “aye” to “no.” So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BLUMENAUER was allowed to speak out of order.)

MOMENT OF SILENCE FOR VICTIMS OF REYNOLDS HIGH SCHOOL SHOOTING

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, Reynolds High School in Troutdale, Oregon, is a terrific institution in my district. I was there recently, and the kids

Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Perry
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Poe (TX)
Pompeo
Price (GA)
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher

Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (TX)
Stewart
Stivers

Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Williams
Wittman
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

Tierney
Titus
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela

Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Webster (FL)

Welch
Westmoreland
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Womack
Woodall
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

McAllister
McCarthy (CA)
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McIntyre
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
Meadows
Messer
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Mullin
Mulvaney
Murphy (PA)
Neugebauer
Noem
Nugent
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Paulsen
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters (MI)
Peterson
Petri
Pittenger
Pitts
Pompeo

Posey (GA)
Price (GA)
Reed
Renacci
Ribble
Rice (SC)
Rigell
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rokita
Rooney
Roskam
Ross
Rothfus
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schock
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)

Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walorski
Walz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IN)

NOES—260

Aderholt
Bachmann
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Benishek
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Camp
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cook
Costa
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Denham
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Duffy
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen

Fudge
Gabbard
Galleo
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gibson
Graves (MO)
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Harper
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinley

McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Noem
Nolan
Nugent
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Roskam
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sinema
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)

NOT VOTING—12

Cantor
Delaney
Doyle
Hall
Horsford
Kaptur
Lewis
Miller, Gary
Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee
Whitfield
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1828

Mr. BARR changed his vote from
“no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHOCK

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
business is the demand for a recorded
vote on the amendment offered by the
gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHOCK)
on which further proceedings were
postponed and on which the noes pre-
vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
vice, and there were—ayes 210, noes 209,
not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 290]

AYES—210

Amash
Amodei
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barr
Barrow (GA)
Barton
Benishek
Bentivolio
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Bridenstine
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Broun (GA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Capito
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Coble
Coffman
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Conaway
Cook

Cotton
Cramer
Daines
Davis, Rodney
Denham
Dent
DeSantis
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Ellmers
Farenthold
Fincher
Fleischmann
Fleming
Flores
Forbes
Fortenberry
Foxy
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gabbard
Gallo
Gardner
Garrett
Gerlach
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gohmert
Goodlatte
Gosar
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Griffith (VA)
Guthrie
Hanna

Harper
Harris
Hartzler
Hensarling
Herrera Beutler
Holding
Hudson
Huelskamp
Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Issa
Jenkins
Johnson (OH)
Johnson, Sam
Jolly
Jones
Jordan
Joyce
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kline
Labrador
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lance
Lankford
Latta
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lummis
Marchant
Marino
Massie
Matheson

Aderholt
Barber
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Duckworth
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel (FL)

NOES—209

Fudge
Garamendi
Garcia
Gibson
Grayson
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Grijalva
Grimm
Gutiérrez
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham (NM)
Luján, Ben Ray (NM)
Lynch
Maffei
Maloney
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McKeon

McNerney
Meehan
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Moran
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Peters (CA)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Poe (TX)
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reichert
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tierney

Titus Veasey Waxman
 Tonko Vela Welch
 Tsongas Velázquez Wilson (FL)
 Turner Visclosky Wolf
 Valadao Wasserman Womack
 Van Hollen Schultz
 Vargas Waters

NOT VOTING—12

Cantor Horsford Negrete McLeod
 Delaney Kaptur Nunnelee
 Doyle Lewis Whitfield
 Hall Miller, Gary Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1833

Messrs. POE of Texas, GARCIA, and
 MAFFEI changed their vote from
 “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR)
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the noes pre-
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 190, noes 232,
 not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]

AYES—190

Amash Denham Hunter
 Bachmann DeSantis Hurt
 Barber DesJarlais Issa
 Barletta Duffy Jenkins
 Barr Duncan (SC) Johnson (OH)
 Barrow (GA) Duncan (TN) Johnson, Sam
 Barton Ellmers Jones
 Benishek Farenthold Jordan
 Bentivolio Fincher Kelly (PA)
 Bilirakis Fleischmann King (IA)
 Bishop (UT) Fleming Kingston
 Black Flores Kline
 Blackburn Forbes Labrador
 Boustany Foxx LaMalfa
 Brady (TX) Franks (AZ) Lamborn
 Bridenstine Gardner Lance
 Brooks (AL) Garrett Lankford
 Brooks (IN) Gibbs Latta
 Broun (GA) Gibson Long
 Buchanan Gingrey (GA) Lucas
 Bucshon Gohmert Luetkemeyer
 Burgess Goodlatte Lummis
 Byrne Gosar Maffei
 Camp Gowdy Marchant
 Campbell Granger Marino
 Capito Graves (GA) Massie
 Carter Graves (MO) McAllister
 Cassidy Griffin (AR) McCarthy (CA)
 Chabot Griffith (VA) McCaul
 Chaffetz Guthrie McClintock
 Coble Hanna McHenry
 Coffman Harper McIntyre
 Collins (GA) Harris McKinley
 Collins (NY) Hartzler McMorris
 Conaway Hensarling Rodgers
 Cook Herrera Beutler Meadows
 Cotton Holding Meahan
 Cramer Hudson Messer
 Crawford Huelskamp Mica
 Daines Huizenga (MI) Miller (FL)
 Davis, Rodney Hultgren Miller (MI)

Mullin
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nunes
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Paulsen
 Perry
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pittenger
 Pitts
 Poe (TX)
 Polis
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Ribble
 Rice (SC)
 Rigell
 Roe (TN)

Aderholt
 Amodei
 Bachus
 Bass
 Beatty
 Becerra
 Bera (CA)
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NY)
 Blumenauer
 Bonamici
 Brady (PA)
 Braley (IA)
 Brown (FL)
 Brownley (CA)
 Bustos
 Butterfield
 Calvert
 Capps
 Capuano
 Cárdenas
 Carney
 Carson (IN)
 Cartwright
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Chu
 Cicilline
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Cole
 Connolly
 Conyers
 Cooper
 Costa
 Courtney
 Crenshaw
 Crowley
 Cuellar
 Culberson
 Cummings
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Dent
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle
 Duckworth
 Edwards
 Ellison
 Engel
 Enyart
 Eshoo
 Esty
 Farr
 Fattah
 Fitzpatrick
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Frankel (FL)
 Frelinghuysen
 Fudge
 Gabbard
 Gallego

NOES—232

Garamendi
 Garcia
 Gerlach
 Grayson
 Green, Al
 Green, Gene
 Grijalva
 Grimm
 Gutiérrez
 Hahn
 Hanabusa
 Hastings (FL)
 Hastings (WA)
 Heck (NV)
 Heck (WA)
 Higgins
 Himes
 Hinojosa
 Holt
 Honda
 Hoyer
 Huffman
 Israel
 Jackson Lee
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson, E. B.
 Jolly
 Joyce
 Kaptur
 Keating
 Kelly (IL)
 Kennedy
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kind
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger (IL)
 Kirkpatrick
 Kuster
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latham
 Lee (CA)
 Levin
 Lipinski
 LoBiondo
 Loeb sack
 Lofgren
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lujan Grisham
 (NM)
 Luján, Ben Ray
 (NM)
 Lynch
 Maloney,
 Carolyn
 Maloney, Sean
 Matheson
 Matsui
 McCarthy (NY)
 McCollum
 McDermott
 McGovern
 McKeon
 McNerney
 Meeks
 Meng
 Michaud
 Miller, George
 Moore
 Moran

Velázquez
 Visclosky
 Walz
 Wasserman
 Schultz
 Waters
 Waxman
 Webster (FL)
 Welch
 Whitfield
 Wilson (FL)
 Wolf
 Womack
 Yarmuth
 Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—9

Cantor
 Delaney
 Hall
 Horsford
 Lewis
 Miller, Gary
 Negrete McLeod
 Nunnelee
 Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
 There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1838

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced
 as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished
 business is the demand for a recorded
 vote on the amendment offered by the
 gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GOSAR)
 on which further proceedings were
 postponed and on which the noes pre-
 vailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the
 amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-
 ment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote
 has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-
 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-
 vice, and there were—ayes 181, noes 240,
 not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 292]

AYES—181

Amash
 Bachmann
 Barr
 Barrow (GA)
 Barton
 Benishek
 Bentivolio
 Bilirakis
 Bishop (UT)
 Black
 Blackburn
 Boustany
 Brady (TX)
 Bridenstine
 Brooks (AL)
 Brooks (IN)
 Broun (GA)
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Burgess
 Byrne
 Camp
 Campbell
 Capito
 Carter
 Cassidy
 Chabot
 Chaffetz
 Coble
 Coffman
 Collins (GA)
 Collins (NY)
 Conaway
 Cook
 Cotton
 Cramer
 Crawford
 Daines
 Davis, Rodney
 Denham
 DeSantis
 DesJarlais
 Duncan (SC)
 Duncan (TN)
 Ellmers
 Farenthold
 Fincher
 Fleischmann
 Fleming
 Flores
 Forbes
 Foxx
 Franks (AZ)
 Gardner
 Garrett
 Gibbs
 Gingrey (GA)
 Gohmert
 Goodlatte
 Gosar
 Gowdy
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (MO)
 Griffin (AR)
 Griffith (VA)
 Harper
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hensarling
 Holding
 Hudson
 Huelskamp
 Huizenga (MI)
 Hultgren
 Hunter
 Hurt
 Issa
 Jenkins
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson, Sam
 Jones
 Jordan
 Kelly (PA)
 King (IA)
 Kingston
 Kline
 Labrador
 Lamborn
 Lance
 Lankford
 Latta
 Long
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lummis
 Maffei
 Marchant
 Marino
 Massie
 McCarthy (CA)
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McHenry
 McIntyre
 McKinley
 McMorris
 Rodgers
 Meadows
 Meehan
 Messer
 Mica
 Miller (FL)
 Miller (MI)
 Mullen
 Mulvaney
 Murphy (PA)
 Neugebauer
 Noem
 Nunes
 Olson
 Palazzo
 Paulsen
 Perry
 Peterson
 Petri
 Pittenger
 Pitts
 Poe (TX)
 Pompeo
 Posey
 Price (GA)
 Rice (SC)
 Rigell
 Roe (TN)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rohrabacher
 Rokita
 Roskam
 Ross
 Rothfus

Royce
Ryan (WI)
Salmon
Sanford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Sinema
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)

Smith (TX)
Southernland
Stewart
Stivers
Stockman
Stutzman
Terry
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Upton
Wagner
Walberg

Walden
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Williams
Wittman
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—10

Cantor
Delaney
Gutiérrez
Hall
Lewis
Miller, Gary
Moran
Negrete McLeod
Nunnelee
Wilson (SC)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1841

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. BOEHNER was allowed to speak out of order.)

RECOGNIZING REPRESENTATIVE LATHAM ON HIS YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE HOUSE

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Chair, I will have the Members know that the gentleman from Iowa has announced that this will be his last term in Congress.

On behalf of the House, I want to thank Mr. LATHAM for his 20 years of service to the House, thank him for all those years of service on the Appropriations Committee, and thank him for being one of my best friends. Congratulations.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HOYER was allowed to speak out of order.)

RECOGNIZING REPRESENTATIVE LATHAM AND REPRESENTATIVE PASTOR ON THEIR YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE HOUSE

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chair, first I want to say to Mr. LATHAM, with whom I had the opportunity of serving on the Appropriations Committee for some years, thank you for your service. We obviously didn't always agree, but I always found you to be a gentleman and conscientious and honest in your leadership and willing to work together where we could work together, and I want to thank you for that.

□ 1845

Mr. Chairman, not only is Mr. LATHAM retiring, but his partner, the ranking member, Mr. PASTOR, who is standing at the back of the Chamber, is also retiring.

Mr. Chairman, let me simply say about ED PASTOR, ED PASTOR is a quiet man, a little bit like John Wayne in "The Quiet Man," but a very effective man who worked very hard not only for his constituents, but for the citizens of our country.

I also had the opportunity to serve many years with Mr. PASTOR on subcommittees together and on the full committee together. We owe a debt of gratitude to both of these gentlemen who worked together to produce products that America could be proud of and work forward on. Perhaps we didn't always get there, any of us, but they worked as a team trying to get the best job possible within the constraints on which they were operating, and we thank them both for that.

Thank you, Mr. PASTOR. We are proud of you.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, 2-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 208, noes 212, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 293]

AYES—208

Barber	Green, Al	Pallone
Barrow (GA)	Green, Gene	Pascarell
Bass	Grijalva	Pastor (AZ)
Beatty	Hahn	Payne
Becerra	Hanabusa	Pelosi
Benish	Hastings (FL)	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Heck (WA)	Peters (CA)
Bishop (NY)	Higgins	Peters (MI)
Blumenauer	Himes	Pingree (ME)
Bonamici	Hinojosa	Pocan
Brady (PA)	Holt	Poe (TX)
Braley (IA)	Honda	Polis
Bridenstine	Horsford	Price (NC)
Brooks (AL)	Hoyer	Quigley
Broun (GA)	Huelskamp	Rangel
Brown (FL)	Huffman	Richmond
Brownley (CA)	Israel	Rooney
Bustos	Jackson Lee	Roybal-Allard
Butterfield	Jeffries	Ruiz
Campbell	Jenkins	Ruppersberger
Capps	Johnson, E. B.	Rush
Capuano	Jones	Ryan (OH)
Cárdenas	Jordan	Sánchez, Linda
Carney	Kaptur	T.
Castor (FL)	Keating	Sanchez, Loretta
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Chaffetz	Kennedy	Schakowsky
Chu	Kildee	Schiff
Cicilline	Kilmer	Schrader
Clark (MA)	Kind	Schwartz
Clarke (NY)	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Clay	Langevin	Scott, David
Cleaver	Lankford	Sensenbrenner
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Serrano
Coffman	Lee (CA)	Sewell (AL)
Cohen	Levin	Shea-Porter
Connolly	Lipinski	Sherman
Conyers	Loeb	Shimkus
Cooper	Lofgren	Sires
Courtney	Lowenthal	Slaughter
Crowley	Lowe	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Lujan Grisham	Speier
Davis (CA)	(NM)	Stewart
Davis, Danny	Luján, Ben Ray	Stockman
DeFazio	(NM)	Swalwell (CA)
DeGette	Lummis	Takano
DeLauro	Lynch	Thompson (CA)
DelBene	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
Deutch	Carolyn	Tierney
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Titus
Doggett	Massie	Tonko
Doyle	Matsui	Tsongas
Duncan (SC)	McCarthy (NY)	Upton
Edwards	McCollum	Van Hollen
Ellison	McDermott	Vargas
Ellmers	McGovern	Veasey
Engel	McHenry	Vela
Enyart	McIntyre	Velázquez
Eshoo	McNerney	Visclosky
Esty	Meeks	Walz
Farr	Meng	Wasserman
Fattah	Michaud	Schultz
Foster	Miller, George	Waters
Frankel (FL)	Moore	Waxman
Frelinghuysen	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Fudge	Nadler	Whitfield
Gabbard	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Galleo	Neal	Wittman
Garamendi	Nolan	Wolf
Garcia	O'Rourke	Yarmuth
Gerlach	Owens	Yoho
Gibson		
Grayson		

NOES—240

Aderholt
Amodei
Bachus
Barber
Barletta
Bass
Beatty
Becerra
Bera (CA)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brady (PA)
Braley (IA)
Brown (FL)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Capps
Capuano
Cárdenas
Carney
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Dent
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle
Duckworth
Duffy
Edwards
Ellison
Engel
Enyart
Eshoo
Esty
Farr
Fattah
Fitzpatrick
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gabbard
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia
Gerlach
Gibson
Grayson

NOES—240

Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hanabusa
Hanna
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Heck (NV)
Heck (WA)
Herrera Beutler
Higgins
Himes
Hinojosa
Holt
Honda
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Israel
Jackson Lee
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jolly
Joyce
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger (IL)
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Lee (CA)
Levin
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Loeb
Loeb
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan Grisham
(NM)
Luján, Ben Ray
(NM)
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKeon
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Michaud
Miller, George
Moore
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nolan
Nugent
O'Rourke
Owens
Pallone
Pascarell

Pastor (AZ)
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters (CA)
Peters (MI)
Pingree (ME)
Pocan
Polis
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rahall
Rangel
Reed
Reichert
Renacci
Richmond
Roby
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schock
Schrader
Schwartz
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tierney
Tonko
Tsongas
Turner
Valadao
Van Hollen
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Waxman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wilson (FL)
Wolf
Womack
Yarmuth
Young (AK)

NOES—212

Aderholt	Granger	Palazzo
Amash	Graves (GA)	Paulsen
Amodei	Graves (MO)	Pearce
Bachmann	Griffin (AR)	Perry
Bachus	Griffith (VA)	Peterson
Barletta	Grimm	Petri
Barr	Guthrie	Pittenger
Barton	Hanna	Pitts
Bentivolio	Harper	Pompeo
Bera (CA)	Harris	Posey
Bilirakis	Hartzler	Price (GA)
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)	Rahall
Black	Heck (NV)	Reed
Blackburn	Hensarling	Reichert
Boustany	Herrera Beutler	Renacci
Brady (TX)	Holding	Ribble
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Huizenga (MI)	Rigell
Bucshon	Hultgren	Roby
Burgess	Hunter	Roe (TN)
Byrne	Hurt	Rogers (AL)
Calvert	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Camp	Johnson (GA)	Rogers (MI)
Capito	Johnson (OH)	Rohrabacher
Carson (IN)	Johnson, Sam	Rokita
Carter	Jolly	Ros-Lehtinen
Cartwright	Joyce	Roskam
Cassidy	Kelly (PA)	Ross
Chabot	King (IA)	Rothfus
Coble	King (NY)	Royce
Collins (GA)	Kingston	Runyan
Collins (NY)	Kinzing (IL)	Ryan (WI)
Conaway	Kirkpatrick	Salmon
Cook	Kline	Sanford
Costa	Labrador	Scalise
Cotton	LaMalfa	Schneider
Cramer	Lamborn	Schock
Crawford	Lance	Schweikert
Crenshaw	Larsen (WA)	Scott, Austin
Culberson	Latham	Sessions
Cummings	Latta	Shuster
Daines	LoBiondo	Simpson
Davis, Rodney	Long	Sinema
Denham	Lucas	Smith (MO)
Dent	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NE)
DeSantis	Maffei	Smith (NJ)
DesJarlais	Marchant	Smith (TX)
Diaz-Balart	Marino	Southerland
Duckworth	Matheson	Stivers
Duffy	McAllister	Stutzman
Duncan (TN)	McCarthy (CA)	Terry
Farenthold	McCaul	Thompson (PA)
Fincher	McClintock	Thornberry
Fitzpatrick	McKeon	Tiberi
Fleischmann	McKinley	Tipton
Fleming	McMorris	Turner
Flores	Rodgers	Valadao
Forbes	Meadows	Wagner
Fortenberry	Meehan	Walberg
Fox	Messer	Walden
Franks (AZ)	Mica	Walorski
Frelinghuysen	Miller (FL)	Weber (TX)
Garamendi	Miller (MI)	Webster (FL)
Gardner	Mullin	Wenstrup
Garrett	Mulvaney	Westmoreland
Gerlach	Murphy (PA)	Williams
Gibbs	Neugebauer	Womack
Gingrey (GA)	Noem	Woodall
Gohmert	Nugent	Yoder
Gosar	Nunes	Young (AK)
Gowdy	Olson	Young (IN)

NOT VOTING—11

Cantor	Hall	Negrete McLeod
Cole	Lewis	Nunnelee
Delaney	Miller, Gary	Wilson (SC)
Gutiérrez	Moran	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1849

Ms. DUCKWORTH changed her vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SESSIONS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS) on which further proceedings were

postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 167, noes 250, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 294]

AYES—167

Aderholt	Graves (GA)	Nunes
Amash	Graves (MO)	Olson
Amodei	Griffin (AR)	Palazzo
Bachmann	Guthrie	Paulsen
Bachus	Harper	Pearce
Barr	Harris	Perry
Barrow (GA)	Hastings (WA)	Peterson
Barton	Heck (NV)	Petri
Benishek	Hensarling	Pittenger
Bentivolio	Herrera Beutler	Pitts
Bishop (UT)	Holding	Poe (TX)
Black	Hudson	Pompeo
Boustany	Huelskamp	Posey
Brady (TX)	Huizenga (MI)	Price (GA)
Bridenstine	Hultgren	Reichert
Brooks (AL)	Hunter	Renacci
Brooks (IN)	Hurt	Ribble
Broun (GA)	Issa	Rice (SC)
Buchanan	Johnson (OH)	Rigell
Bucshon	Johnson, Sam	Roe (TN)
Burgess	Jones	Rogers (AL)
Byrne	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Camp	Kelly (PA)	Rogers (MI)
Campbell	King (IA)	Rohrabacher
Carter	Kingston	Rokita
Cassidy	Kline	Rooney
Chabot	Labrador	Ros-Lehtinen
Chaffetz	LaMalfa	Roskam
Coble	Lamborn	Ryan (WI)
Coffman	Lankford	Salmon
Collins (GA)	Latta	Sanford
Collins (NY)	Long	Scalise
Conaway	Lucas	Schweikert
Cook	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Cotton	Lummis	Sensenbrenner
Culberson	Marchant	Sessions
DeSantis	Marino	Simpson
DesJarlais	Massie	Smith (MO)
Diaz-Balart	Matheson	Smith (NE)
Duffy	McAllister	Smith (TX)
Duncan (SC)	McCarthy (CA)	Southerland
Duncan (TN)	McCaul	Stewart
Farenthold	McClintock	Stockman
Fincher	McHenry	Stutzman
Fleischmann	McMorris	Thornberry
Fleming	Rodgers	Upton
Flores	Meadows	Walberg
Forbes	Messer	Weber (TX)
Fortenberry	Mica	Wenstrup
Fox	Miller (FL)	Westmoreland
Franks (AZ)	Miller (MI)	Williams
Gingrey (GA)	Mullin	Wittman
Gohmert	Mulvaney	Woodall
Gosar	Neugebauer	Yoder
Gowdy	Noem	Yoho
Granger	Nugent	Young (IN)

NOES—250

Barber	Capps	Conyers
Barletta	Capuano	Cooper
Bass	Cárdenas	Costa
Beatty	Carney	Courtney
Becerra	Carson (IN)	Cramer
Bera (CA)	Cartwright	Crawford
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Crenshaw
Bishop (NY)	Castro (TX)	Crowley
Blumenauer	Chu	Cuellar
Bonamici	Cicilline	Cummings
Brady (PA)	Clark (MA)	Daines
Braley (IA)	Clarke (NY)	Davis (CA)
Brown (FL)	Clay	Davis, Danny
Brownley (CA)	Cleaver	Davis, Rodney
Bustos	Clyburn	DeFazio
Butterfield	Cohen	DeGette
Calvert	Cole	DeLauro
Capito	Connolly	DelBene

Denham	Kinzing (IL)	Rothfus
Dent	Kirkpatrick	Royal-Ballard
Deutch	Kuster	Runyan
Dingell	Lance	Ruppersberger
Doggett	Langevin	Rush
Doyle	Larsen (WA)	Ryan (OH)
Duckworth	Larson (CT)	Sánchez, Linda
Edwards	Latham	T.
Ellison	Lee (CA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Ellmers	Levin	Sarbanes
Engel	Lipinski	Schakowsky
Enyart	LoBiondo	Schiff
Eshoo	Loeb sack	Schneider
Esty	Loifgren	Schock
Farr	Lowenthal	Schrader
Fattah	Lowe	Schwartz
Fitzpatrick	Lujan Grisham	Scott (VA)
Forbes	(NM)	Scott, David
Fortenberry	Luján, Ben Ray	Serrano
Foster	(NM)	Sewell (AL)
Frankel (FL)	Lynch	Shea-Porter
Frelinghuysen	Maffei	Sherman
Fudge	Maloney	Shimkus
Gabbard	Carolyn	Shuster
Gallego	Maloney, Sean	Sinema
Garamendi	Matsui	Sires
Garcia	McCarthy (NY)	Slaughter
Gardner	McCollum	Smith (NJ)
Gerlach	McDermott	Smith (WA)
Gibbs	McGovern	Speier
Gibson	McIntyre	Stivers
Grayson	McKeon	Swalwell (CA)
Green, Al	McKinley	Takano
Green, Gene	McNerney	Terry
Griffith (VA)	Meehan	Thompson (CA)
Grijalva	Meeks	Thompson (MS)
Grimm	Meng	Thompson (PA)
Hahn	Michaud	Tiberi
Hanabusa	Miller, George	Tierney
Hanna	Moore	Tipton
Hartzler	Murphy (FL)	Titus
Hastings (FL)	Murphy (PA)	Tonko
Heck (WA)	Nadler	Tsongas
Higgins	Napolitano	Turner
Himes	Neal	Valadao
Hinojosa	Nolan	Van Hollen
Holt	O'Rourke	Vargas
Honda	Owens	Veasey
Horsford	Pallone	Vela
Hoyer	Pascarell	Velázquez
Huffman	Pastor (AZ)	Visclosky
Israel	Payne	Wagner
Jackson Lee	Pelosi	Walden
Jeffries	Perlmutter	Walorski
Jenkins	Peters (CA)	Walz
Johnson (GA)	Peters (MI)	Wasserman
Johnson, E. B.	Pingree (ME)	Schultz
Jolly	Pocan	Waters
Joyce	Polis	Waxman
Kaptur	Price (NC)	Webster (FL)
Keating	Quigley	Welch
Kelly (IL)	Rahall	Whitfield
Kennedy	Rangel	Wilson (FL)
Kildee	Reed	Wolf
Kilmer	Richmond	Womack
Kind	Roby	Yarmuth
King (NY)	Ross	Young (AK)

NOT VOTING—14

Bilirakis	Hall	Nunnelee
Blackburn	Lewis	Royce
Cantor	Miller, Gary	Ruiz
Delaney	Moran	Wilson (SC)
Gutiérrez	Negrete McLeod	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1853

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. FOXX). The Clerk will read the last three lines.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015”.

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be

agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington) having assumed the chair, Ms. FOXX, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4745) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes, directed her to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under House Resolution 604, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole?

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on Gingrey amendment No. 29.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will redesignate the amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 167, noes 254, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 295]

AYES—167

Aderholt	Campbell	Fleischmann
Amash	Carter	Fleming
Bachmann	Cassidy	Flores
Bachus	Chabot	Forbes
Barr	Chaffetz	Foxx
Barton	Coble	Franks (AZ)
Bentivolio	Coffman	Frelinghuysen
Bilirakis	Cole	Gardner
Bishop (UT)	Collins (GA)	Garrett
Black	Conaway	Gingrey (GA)
Blackburn	Cotton	Gohmert
Boustany	Cramer	Goodlatte
Brady (TX)	Crawford	Gosar
Bridenstine	Crenshaw	Gowdy
Brooks (AL)	DeSantis	Granger
Brooks (IN)	DesJarlais	Graves (GA)
Buchanan	Duffy	Griffin (AR)
Bucshon	Duncan (SC)	Griffith (VA)
Burgess	Duncan (TN)	Harper
Byrne	Ellmers	Harris
Calvert	Farenthold	Hartzler
Camp	Fincher	Hastings (WA)

Hensarling	Mica	Ryan (WI)
Herrera Beutler	Miller (FL)	Salmon
Holding	Miller (MI)	Sanford
Hudson	Mullin	Scalise
Huelskamp	Mulvaney	Schweikert
Huizenga (MI)	Neugebauer	Scott, Austin
Issa	Noem	Sensenbrenner
Jenkins	Nugent	Sessions
Johnson, Sam	Nunes	Simpson
Jordan	Olson	Smith (MO)
King (IA)	Palazzo	Smith (NE)
Kingston	Paulsen	Smith (TX)
Kline	Pearce	Southerland
Labrador	Perry	Stewart
LaMalfa	Petri	Stutzman
Lamborn	Pittenger	Thompson (PA)
Lankford	Pitts	Thornberry
Latta	Poe (TX)	Tipton
Long	Pompeo	Upton
Lucas	Price (GA)	Valadao
Luetkemeyer	Ribble	Wagner
Lummis	Rice (SC)	Walberg
Marchant	Rigell	Walden
Massie	Roby	Walorski
McAllister	Roe (TN)	Weber (TX)
McCarthy (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Webster (FL)
McCaul	Rogers (KY)	Wenstrup
McClintock	Rogers (MI)	Whitfield
McHenry	Rokita	Williams
McKeon	Rooney	Womack
McMorris	Roskam	Woodall
Rodgers	Ross	Yoder
Meadows	Rothfus	Yoho
Messer	Royce	Young (IN)

NOES—254

Amodei	Duckworth	Kinzinger (IL)
Barber	Edwards	Kirkpatrick
Barletta	Ellison	Kuster
Barrow (GA)	Engel	Lance
Bass	Enyart	Langevin
Beatty	Eshoo	Larsen (WA)
Becerra	Esty	Larson (CT)
Benishak	Farr	Latham
Bera (CA)	Fattah	Lee (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Levin
Bishop (NY)	Fortenberry	Lipinski
Blumenauer	Foster	LoBiondo
Bonamici	Frankel (FL)	Loeb
Brady (PA)	Fudge	Lofgren
Braley (IA)	Gabbard	Lowenthal
Broun (GA)	Gallego	Lowe
Brown (FL)	Garamendi	Lujan Grisham
Brownley (CA)	Garcia	(NM)
Bustos	Gerlach	Lujan, Ben Ray
Butterfield	Gibbs	(NM)
Capito	Gibson	Lynch
Capps	Graves (MO)	Maffei
Capuano	Grayson	Maloney,
Cárdenas	Green, Al	Carolyn
Carney	Green, Gene	Maloney, Sean
Carson (IN)	Grijalva	Marino
Cartwright	Grimm	Matheson
Castor (FL)	Guthrie	Matsui
Castro (TX)	Hahn	McCarthy (NY)
Chu	Hanabusa	McCollum
Cicilline	Hanna	McDermott
Clark (MA)	Hastings (FL)	McGovern
Clarke (NY)	Heck (NV)	McIntyre
Clay	Heck (WA)	McKinley
Cleaver	Higgins	McNerney
Clyburn	Himes	Meehan
Cohen	Hinojosa	Meeks
Collins (NY)	Holt	Meng
Connolly	Honda	Michaud
Conyers	Horsford	Miller, George
Cook	Hoyer	Moore
Cooper	Huffman	Murphy (FL)
Costa	Hultgren	Murphy (PA)
Courtney	Hunter	Nadler
Crowley	Hurt	Napolitano
Cuellar	Israel	Neal
Culberson	Jackson Lee	Nolan
Cummings	Jeffries	O'Rourke
Daines	Johnson (GA)	Owens
Davis (CA)	Johnson (OH)	Pallone
Davis, Danny	Johnson, E. B.	Pascarella
Davis, Rodney	Jolly	Pastor (AZ)
DeFazio	Jones	Payne
DeGette	Joyce	Pelosi
DeLauro	Kaptur	Perlmutter
DeBene	Keating	Peters (CA)
Denham	Kelly (IL)	Peters (MI)
Dent	Kelly (PA)	Peterson
Deutch	Kennedy	Pingree (ME)
Diaz-Balart	Kildee	Pocan
Dingell	Kilmer	Polis
Doggett	Kind	Posey
Doyle	King (NY)	Price (NC)

Quigley	Schwartz	Titus
Rahall	Scott (VA)	Tonko
Rangel	Scott, David	Tsongas
Reed	Serrano	Turner
Reichert	Sewell (AL)	Van Hollen
Renacci	Shea-Porter	Vargas
Richmond	Sherman	Veasey
Rohrabacher	Shimkus	Vela
Ros-Lehtinen	Shuster	Velázquez
Roybal-Allard	Sinema	Visclosky
Ruiz	Sires	Walz
Runyan	Slaughter	Wasserman
Ruppersberger	Smith (NJ)	Schultz
Rush	Smith (WA)	Waters
Ryan (OH)	Speler	Waxman
Sánchez, Linda	Stivers	Welch
T.	Stockman	Westmoreland
Sanchez, Loretta	Swalwell (CA)	Wilson (FL)
Sarbanes	Takano	Wittman
Schakowsky	Terry	Wolf
Schiff	Thompson (CA)	Yarmuth
Schneider	Thompson (MS)	Young (AK)
Schock	Tiberi	
Schrader	Tierney	

NOT VOTING—10

Cantor	Lewis	Nunnelee
Delaney	Miller, Gary	Wilson (SC)
Gutiérrez	Moran	
Hall	Negrete McLeod	

□ 1903

Messrs. HURT and HASTINGS of Florida changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentlewoman opposed to the bill?

Ms. ESTY. I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. Esty moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4745 to the Committee on _____ with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 37, line 13, (related to National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Operations and Research), after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$5,000,000)”.

Page 48, line 5, (related to Federal Transit Administration, Administrative Expenses), after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$5,000,000)”.

Ms. ESTY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, this is the final amendment to the bill, which will not kill the bill or send it back to committee. If adopted, the bill will immediately proceed to final passage, as amended.

Mr. Speaker, we owe Americans a safe transportation system. Drivers

need to know that their cars are safe. Parents shouldn't have to worry about a faulty accelerator propelling them at speeds of 100 miles an hour as they drive to work or pick up their children from soccer practice. None of us should be concerned about a faulty switch turning off power steering, our brakes, or airbags.

Tragically, as recent news reports and congressional investigations have shown, Americans are justifiably worried. The costs of inadequate safety oversight are real.

My friend and senior Senator RICHARD BLUMENTHAL shared the following story with me.

A woman from Fairfield County was driving one of the recently recalled car models on a major highway. She wound up under a freight dump truck, and her airbags failed to deploy. Her head hit the steering wheel, and she was knocked unconscious. Nine months and two surgeries later, she still suffers from postconcussion syndrome.

In her own words, she said:

I had to move back home . . . giving up the dream I had been pursuing.

Mr. Speaker, the free market won't protect consumers by itself. We have learned over the decades that consumer safety depends not only on our automakers, but also on our Department of Transportation having the resources to conduct investigations and enforce our recall system.

I am a mother of three children, all of them young drivers. I know how important product safety oversight can be to keeping our children safe.

In fact, just before coming on the floor this afternoon, I learned that two school buses in my district were involved in a multivehicle accident, sending dozens of students to the hospital.

I also know oversight won't save lives, unless we provide investigators the resources they need to keep our vehicles safe. We can do better. We must do better. Do you know why? We need to save lives.

Unfortunately, the bill before us today provides millions less than the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has requested for operations and research. My motion to recommit adds \$5 million for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's vehicle safety enforcement program. This amendment would not add one penny to the deficit.

Mr. Speaker, it shouldn't take a record settlement, after years of litigation, to bring some small measure of closure to victims and their families following a preventable defect, nor should it take 10 years to issue a recall once a major problem is discovered.

Whatever your position is on the underlying bill, I ask you to support my amendment in the name of common sense. I ask you to support this proposal in the name of auto dealers in my State and in yours, who have reported difficulty getting replacement parts that are desperately needed for these recalls.

I ask for your support on behalf of the thousands of Connecticut car-owners and millions across this country affected by recent recalls.

Safety is—and should be—a bipartisan issue. We can do better. We should do better. We must do better.

I ask for your support as someone who believes that we can write better legislation without spending more money. Let's do the right thing. Let's do the reasonable thing. I ask all House Members to join me to vote for this motion, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to say thank you to Speaker BOEHNER and Mr. HOYER for the kind words earlier and to also express my appreciation to my counterpart here, Mr. PASTOR, who has been such a great partner through this whole process. It has been a real pleasure.

Mr. Speaker, the bill we considered is a good piece of legislation that adequately funds critical transportation and housing programs, programs that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle support, and it does so within the confines of a reduced budget.

The motion specifically adds money to NHTSA's administration account. Unfortunately, simply throwing money at a problem will not solve the problem. We have an opportunity in the next surface reauthorization bill to look at NHTSA's authority and regulatory ability.

It is kind of a surprise to have this motion now. We have gone through 2 days under a totally open rule. This could have been considered in regular order. Mr. Speaker, this is just an effort to grind the appropriations process bills to a halt.

I urge my colleagues to reject this motion and pass H.R. 4745 today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. ESTY. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 195, noes 227, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 296]

AYES—195

Barber	Green, Al	O'Rourke
Barrow (GA)	Green, Gene	Owens
Bass	Grijalva	Pallone
Beatty	Gutiérrez	Pascarell
Becerra	Hahn	Pastor (AZ)
Bera (CA)	Hanabusa	Payne
Bishop (GA)	Hastings (FL)	Pelosi
Bishop (NY)	Heck (WA)	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Higgins	Peters (CA)
Bonamici	Himes	Peters (MI)
Brady (PA)	Hinojosa	Peterson
Braley (IA)	Holt	Pingree (ME)
Brown (FL)	Honda	Pocan
Brownley (CA)	Horsford	Polis
Bustos	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Butterfield	Huffman	Quigley
Capps	Israel	Rahall
Capuano	Jackson Lee	Rangel
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Richmond
Carney	Johnson (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Johnson, E. B.	Ruiz
Cartwright	Kaptur	Ruppersberger
Castor (FL)	Keating	Rush
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Ryan (OH)
Chu	Kennedy	Sánchez, Linda
Cicilline	Kildee	T.
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Sanchez, Loretta
Clarke (NY)	Kind	Sarbanes
Clay	Kirkpatrick	Schakowsky
Cleaver	Kuster	Schiff
Clyburn	Langevin	Schneider
Cohen	Larsen (WA)	Schrader
Connolly	Larson (CT)	Schwartz
Conyers	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Levin	Scott, David
Costa	Lipinski	Serrano
Courtney	Loeb sack	Sewell (AL)
Crowley	Lofgren	Shea-Porter
Cuellar	Lowenthal	Sherman
Cummings	Lowe y	Sinema
Davis (CA)	Lujan Grisham	Sires
Davis, Danny	(NM)	Slaughter
DeFazio	Luján, Ben Ray	Smith (WA)
DeGette	(NM)	Speier
DeLauro	Lynch	Swalwell (CA)
DelBene	Maffei	Takano
Deutch	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
Dingell	Carolyn	Thompson (MS)
Doggett	Maloney, Sean	Tierney
Doyle	Matheson	Titus
Duckworth	Matsui	Tonko
Edwards	McCarthy (NY)	Tsongas
Ellison	McCollum	Van Hollen
Engel	McDermott	Vargas
Enyart	McGovern	Veasey
Eshoo	McIntyre	Vela
Esty	McNerney	Velázquez
Farr	Meeks	Visclosky
Fattah	Meng	Walz
Foster	Michaud	Wasserman
Frankel (FL)	Miller, George	Schultz
Fudge	Moore	Waters
Gabbard	Murphy (FL)	Waxman
Galleo	Nadler	Welch
Garamendi	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Garcia	Neal	Yarmuth
Grayson	Nolan	

NOES—227

Aderholt	Capito	Ellmers
Amash	Carter	Farenthold
Amodel	Cassidy	Fincher
Bachmann	Chabot	Fitzpatrick
Bachus	Chaffetz	Fleischmann
Barletta	Coble	Fleming
Barr	Coffman	Flores
Barton	Cole	Forbes
Benishek	Collins (GA)	Fortenberry
Bentivolio	Collins (NY)	Fox
Bilirakis	Conaway	Franks (AZ)
Bishop (UT)	Cook	Frelinghuysen
Black	Cotton	Gardner
Blackburn	Cramer	Garrett
Boustany	Crawford	Gerlach
Brady (TX)	Crenshaw	Gibbs
Bridenstine	Culberson	Gibson
Brooks (AL)	Daines	Gingrey (GA)
Brooks (IN)	Davis, Rodney	Gohmert
Broun (GA)	Denham	Goodlatte
Buchanan	Dent	Gosar
Bucshon	DeSantis	Gowdy
Burgess	DesJarlais	Granger
Byrne	Diaz-Balart	Graves (GA)
Calvert	Duffy	Graves (MO)
Camp	Duncan (SC)	Griffin (AR)
Campbell	Duncan (TN)	Griffith (VA)

Grimm	McClintock	Royce	Gingrey (GA)	McAllister	Rothfus	Nadler	Ruiz	Slaughter
Guthrie	McHenry	Runyan	Gohmert	McCarthy (CA)	Royce	Napolitano	Rush	Smith (WA)
Hanna	McKeon	Ryan (WI)	Goodlatte	McCauley	Runyan	Neal	Ryan (OH)	Swalwell (CA)
Harper	McKinley	Salmon	Gosar	McHenry	Ruppersberger	Nolan	Sánchez, Linda	Takano
Harris	McMorris	Sanford	Gowdy	McIntyre	Ryan (WI)	O'Rourke	T.	Thompson (CA)
Hartzler	Rodgers	Scalise	Granger	McKeon	Salmon	Pallone	Sanchez, Loretta	Thompson (MS)
Hastings (WA)	Meadows	Schock	Graves (GA)	McKinley	Scalise	Pascarell	Sanford	Tierney
Heck (NV)	Meehan	Schweikert	Graves (MO)	McMorris	Schock	Payne	Sarbanes	Titus
Hensarling	Messer	Scott, Austin	Green, Gene	Rodgers	Schweikert	Pelosi	Schakowsky	Tonko
Herrera Beutler	Mica	Sensenbrenner	Griffin (AR)	Meadows	Scott, Austin	Perlmutter	Schiff	Tsongas
Holding	Miller (FL)	Sessions	Griffith (VA)	Meehan	Sessions	Peters (CA)	Schneider	Van Hollen
Hudson	Miller (MI)	Shimkus	Grimm	Messer	Shimkus	Peters (MI)	Schrader	Vargas
Huelskamp	Mullin	Shuster	Guthrie	Mica	Shuster	Pingree (ME)	Schwartz	Veasey
Huizenga (MI)	Mulvaney	Simpson	Hanna	Miller (FL)	Simpson	Pocan	Scott (VA)	Velázquez
Hultgren	Murphy (PA)	Smith (MO)	Harper	Miller (MI)	Smith (MO)	Polis	Scott, David	Wasserman
Hunter	Neugebauer	Smith (NE)	Harris	Mullin	Smith (NE)	Price (NC)	Sensenbrenner	Wasserman
Hurt	Noem	Smith (NJ)	Hartzler	Mulvaney	Smith (NJ)	Quigley	Serrano	Schultz
Issa	Nugent	Smith (TX)	Hastings (WA)	Murphy (PA)	Smith (TX)	Rahall	Sewell (AL)	Waters
Jenkins	Nunes	Southerland	Heck (NV)	Neugebauer	Southerland	Rangel	Shea-Porter	Waxman
Johnson (OH)	Olson	Stewart	Hensarling	Noem	Stewart	Richmond	Sherman	Welch
Johnson, Sam	Palazzo	Stivers	Herrera Beutler	Nugent	Stivers	Rohrabacher	Sinema	Wilson (FL)
Jolly	Paulsen	Nunes	Holding	Nunes	Stockman	Roybal-Allard	Sires	Yarmuth
Jones	Pearce	Olson	Hudson	Owens	Stutzman			
Jordan	Perry	Perry	Huelskamp	Palazzo	Terry			
Joyce	Petri	Thompson (PA)	Huizenga (MI)	Pastor (AZ)	Thompson (PA)			
Kelly (PA)	Pittenger	Thornberry	Hultgren	Paulsen	Thornberry			
King (IA)	Pitts	Tiberi	Hunter	Pearce	Tiberi			
King (NY)	Poe (TX)	Tipton	Hurt	Perry	Tipton			
Kingston	Pompeo	Turner	Issa	Peterson	Turner			
Kinzing (IL)	Posey	Upton	Jenkins	Petri	Upton			
Kline	Price (GA)	Valadao	Johnson (OH)	Pittenger	Valadao			
Labrador	Reed	Wagner	Johnson, Sam	Pitts	Vela			
LaMalfa	Reichert	Walberg	Jolly	Poe (TX)	Visclosky			
Lamborn	Renacci	Walden	Jordan	Pompeo	Wagner			
Lance	Ribble	Walorski	Joyce	Posey	Walberg			
Lankford	Rice (SC)	Weber (TX)	Kelly (PA)	Price (GA)	Walden			
Latham	Rigell	Webster (FL)	King (IA)	Reed	Walorski			
Latta	Roby	Westrup	King (NY)	Reichert	Walz			
LoBiondo	Roe (TN)	Westmoreland	Kingston	Renacci	Weber (TX)			
Long	Rogers (AL)	Whitfield	Kinzing (IL)	Ribble	Webster (FL)			
Lucas	Rogers (KY)	Williams	Kline	Rice (SC)	Wenstrup			
Luetkemeyer	Rogers (MI)	Wittman	LaMalfa	Rigell	Westmoreland			
Lummis	Rohrabacher	Wolf	Lamborn	Roby	Whitfield			
Marchant	Rokita	Womack	Lance	Roe (TN)	Williams			
Marino	Rooney	Woodall	Lankford	Rogers (AL)	Wittman			
Massie	Ros-Lehtinen	Yoder	Latham	Rogers (KY)	Wolf			
McAllister	Roskam	Yoho	Latta	Rogers (MI)	Womack			
McCarthy (CA)	Ross	Young (AK)	LoBiondo	Rokita	Woodall			
McCauley	Rothfus	Young (IN)	Long	Rooney	Yoder			
			Lucas	Ros-Lehtinen	Yoho			
			Luetkemeyer	Roskam	Young (AK)			
			Marchant	Ross	Young (IN)			
			Marino					

NOT VOTING—9

Cantor	Lewis	Negrete McLeod
Delaney	Miller, Gary	Nunnelee
Hall	Moran	Wilson (SC)

□ 1917

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Under clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 192, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 297]

YEAS—229

Aderholt	Camp	DesJarlais
Amodei	Campbell	Diaz-Balart
Bachmann	Capito	Duckworth
Bachus	Carter	Duffy
Barber	Cassidy	Duncan (SC)
Barletta	Chabot	Duncan (TN)
Barr	Chaffetz	Ellmers
Barrow (GA)	Coble	Farenthold
Barton	Coffman	Fincher
Benishke	Cole	Fitzpatrick
Bentivolio	Collins (GA)	Fleischmann
Bilirakis	Collins (NY)	Fleming
Bishop (UT)	Conaway	Flores
Black	Cook	Forbes
Blackburn	Cotton	Fortenberry
Boustany	Cramer	Fox
Brady (TX)	Crawford	Frank (AZ)
Bridenstine	Crenshaw	Frelinghuysen
Brooks (IN)	Culberson	Gabbard
Buchanan	Daines	Galleo
Bucshon	Davis, Rodney	Gardner
Burgess	Denham	Garrett
Byrne	Dent	Gerlach
Calvert	DeSantis	Gibbs

NAYS—192

Amash	DeGette	Keating
Bass	DeLauro	Kelly (IL)
Beatty	DelBene	Kennedy
Becerra	Deutch	Kildee
Bera (CA)	Dingell	Kilmer
Bishop (GA)	Doggett	Kind
Bishop (NY)	Doyle	Kirkpatrick
Blumenauer	Edwards	Kuster
Bonamici	Ellison	Labrador
Brady (PA)	Engel	Langevin
Braley (IA)	Enyart	Larsen (WA)
Brooks (AL)	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Brown (GA)	Esty	Lee (CA)
Brown (FL)	Farr	Levin
Brownley (CA)	Fattah	Lipinski
Bustos	Foster	Loeb
Butterfield	Frankel (FL)	Loeb
Capps	Fudge	Lowenthal
Capuano	Garamendi	Lowey
Cárdenas	Garcia	Lujan Grisham
Carney	Gibson	(NM)
Carson (IN)	Grayson	Lujan, Ben Ray
Cartwright	Green, Al	(NM)
Castor (FL)	Grijalva	Lummis
Castro (TX)	Gutiérrez	Lynch
Chu	Hahn	Maffei
Cicilline	Hanabusa	Maloney
Clark (MA)	Hastings (FL)	Carolyn
Clarke (NY)	Heck (WA)	Maloney, Sean
Clay	Higgins	Massie
Cleaver	Himes	Matheson
Clyburn	Hinojosa	Matsui
Cohen	Holt	McCarthy (NY)
Connolly	Honda	McClintock
Conyers	Horsford	McCullum
Cooper	Hoyer	McDermott
Costa	Huffman	McGovern
Courtney	Israel	McNerney
Crowley	Jackson Lee	Meeks
Cuellar	Jeffries	Meng
Cummings	Johnson (GA)	Michaud
Davis (CA)	Johnson, E. B.	Miller, George
Davis, Danny	Jones	Moore
DeFazio	Kaptur	Murphy (FL)

NOT VOTING—10

Cantor	Miller, Gary	Speier
Delaney	Moran	Wilson (SC)
Hall	Negrete McLeod	
Lewis	Nunnelee	

□ 1924

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4800, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4457, AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2014; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4453, S CORPORATION PERMANENT TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2014

Mr. BURGESS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 113-472) on the resolution (H. Res. 616) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4800) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4457) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend increased expensing limitations, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4453) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the reduced recognition period for built-in gains of S corporations, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 286, I voted "yes" inadvertently. I would like the RECORD to reflect that my vote would have been "no."

CPI'S 100 PERCENT JOB
PLACEMENT

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to applaud the faculty, staff, and students of the Central Pennsylvania Institute of Science and Technology, referred to as "CPI," in Centre County, Pennsylvania's Fifth Congressional District.

On April 30, CPI's Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning class graduated with a 100 percent job placement rate.

The HVAC class included over 900 hours of technical training in order to prepare students for careers in repairing basic residential and commercial heating, ventilation, air conditioning, refrigeration, and pipe fitting. Students also learn plumbing, mechanical, building codes, design schematics, blueprints, and hazardous materials and gas handling techniques.

As the cochair of the bipartisan House Career and Technical Education Caucus, I am very proud to have a great model of career and technical education right in Pennsylvania's Fifth District.

Despite unemployment remaining above average levels, many industries face challenges finding qualified employees to fill job vacancies. The skills gap between those seeking jobs and those businesses requiring highly qualified and skilled workers can adequately be addressed with the rigorous, high-quality career and technical education programs, such as those offered at CPI.

Mr. Speaker, congratulations to the recent CPI graduates. I wish them the best in their new jobs.

THE SILENCE IS DEAFENING

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, today, sadly, the House asked for a moment of silence for a student who was killed in Oregon. Yesterday, sadly, we had a moment of silence for deaths in Nevada. We didn't have a moment of silence for the death of a student at Seattle Pacific University in Washington 3 or 4 days earlier.

Sadly, it is becoming a regular occurrence of moments of silence for children who are killed in schools. We had Santa Barbara. We have had others. There have been 74 since Newtown.

The silence is deafening that the House has not acted. Whether it is mental health, whether it is gun laws, the House needs to act and not continue to be silent.

□ 1930

IT IS TIME FOR CONGRESS TO
STAND UP AGAINST GUN VIO-
LENCE IN SCHOOLS

(Ms. SHEA-PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, today we stood up again for a moment of silence because there was violence in schools, and we know this has happened repeatedly since Newtown.

These families are waiting for us to do something. They are waiting for Congress to do something. They don't want us to keep standing up for a moment of silence. They want us to stand up for a vote.

I call on Speaker BOEHNER to bring some legislation to the floor. We have legislation, good legislation that can help prevent some of this terrible tragedy. So let's work together and start addressing this terrible program that is impacting so many people in our country.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
THE ACTIONS AND POLICIES OF
CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE GOV-
ERNMENT OF BELARUS AND
OTHER PERSONS TO UNDERMINE
BELARUS'S DEMOCRATIC PROC-
ESSES OR INSTITUTIONS—MES-
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC.
NO. 113-118)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRIDENSTINE) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus's democratic processes or institutions that was declared in Executive Order 13405 of June 16, 2006, is to continue in effect beyond June 16, 2014.

The actions and policies of certain members of the Government of Belarus and other persons to undermine Belarus's democratic processes or institutions, to commit human rights abuses related to political repression, and to engage in public corruption continue to pose an unusual and extraor-

dinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13405 with respect to Belarus.

BARACK OBAMA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 10, 2014.

MAKE IT IN AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, I don't think we will take a full hour here, but there are a couple of things that we need to talk about.

I always like to start these hour sessions with why we are here; what are the values that we want to put forth.

Why do we spend these hours in the Chamber?

What is our job here?

I often find myself going back to FDR. He said back in the thirties something that has always been with me. He said: "The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much. It is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

The test of our progress: Do we provide more to those who have much, or to those who have too little?

How can we meet this test?

What can we do?

Today is one of those days that I guess comes from "A Tale of Two Cities"; the best of times and the worst of times.

I am going to put up this photo of a levee break in California. I represent 200 miles of the Sacramento River Valley and probably have over 1,100 miles of levees. Today, actually is the best of times. The levees are not breaking. Actually, we are in the middle of a drought.

But today, at the White House, the President signed the Water Resources and Reform Development Act, an extremely important piece of legislation for my district, and for America, because this legislation provides for the protection of our cities. It provides for the flood control programs that are absolutely essential in my part of California and all across America.

So, Mr. President, thank you very much for signing that legislation.

And for the Members of this House and for the Senate that decided that it was time to put aside all the partisanship and to do something right for the people of America, we actually made progress today and the Water Resources Reform and Development Act is now the law of the land.

For California, Hamilton City will see their levees, after 15 years of effort, they will see their levees under construction in the coming year. And God willing, there won't be a flood this winter. And also an end to the drought, thank you.

Natomas, the city of Sacramento, major levee improvements there, and along Yuba City, along the Feather River, 40 miles of levee improvements now underway, and also over in Marysville.

We are thankful that there was bipartisanship and that there was a major piece of legislation. We have to provide the funding, but the authorization is there.

So this photo of a levee break in California, we can put it aside and we can then talk about this. This takes us back to FDR.

The Water Resources Reform and Development Act not only deals with levees and floods, it also deals with the ports. It deals with the inland waterways. It deals with the locks and all that comes with the transportation in the sector of water transportation, whether it is on the east coast ports, the ports in California, Long Beach, Los Angeles and in my area, Stockton and Sacramento ports.

We are talking about 13 million jobs, and these are the good, middle class jobs that Americans need. They want to go to work. They want a job. They want to be able to support their families. They want to be able to have a home. They want to be able to have that vacation.

With the Water Resources Reform and Development Act, now law, signed today by the President, we will see 13 million jobs in the future. They are not going to happen tomorrow, but they will over the next 5 years, as this bill—over the next 2 years as this bill goes into effect.

So FDR's challenge to us: What have we done for those who do not have enough?

Today, the signing of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act provides for those who do not have jobs the opportunity. For those who are in harm's way in floods, it provides for them to have those levees built over the next several years.

For those who have abundance, well, maybe their home is behind the levee also, or maybe they also will benefit from the improvement of our ports and waterways. So that is the good news.

So what happened today on the bad news side?

Well, let's talk about that. This is a picture of an Amtrak train that has been built in Sacramento, California. This train was paid for by the stimulus bill, which some in this House think was a failure, but the 600 employees in Sacramento at the Siemens manufacturing plant there, they don't think it was a failure: \$800 million in the stimulus bill 5 years ago to provide for 100 percent American-made locomotives.

This is the most modern locomotive in the United States. It will soon be running on the Northeast corridor between Washington, D.C., and Boston, made in America, made in Sacramento by Americans, 100 percent American-made.

So why am I talking about something that happened in this House 5

years ago with the stimulus bill, the American Recovery Act? Why am I bringing it up tonight?

Because today, the House of Representatives passed an appropriation bill for transportation and housing, a woefully inadequate piece of legislation that actually will reduce funding for public transportation.

Amtrak may not be able to use this train, may not be able to use the locomotive that was built specifically for the Northeast corridor because our Republican colleagues reduced the funding for Amtrak and actually passed legislation to further restrict public transportation, Amtrak and public transportation, in our cities all over this Nation.

Why would they do that when we know, when everybody knows that transportation is absolutely critical, that public transportation, whether it be Amtrak or a light-rail system or a rapid transit system in any of our cities, is absolutely essential for those people who have little ability to travel to their jobs?

Whether it is on a bus, light rail or a train, they need to have that public transportation.

So what did our colleagues do?

They reduced the money for public transportation all across this Nation, whether it is Amtrak or your local light rail or your local bus system. Why? Why, when we know that we also have to deal with climate change?

And how can you deal with climate change when you do not fund the public transportation systems of this Nation?

It makes no sense. In fact, it is nonsense. You want to put people to work?

You put people to work in building the infrastructure of this Nation, whether it is a train, an Amtrak locomotive, or a levee, or a port, you put people to work building the transportation systems.

We know that we also have a major funding bill that is necessary. We have to reauthorize the transportation programs. The MAP-21 expires this year. We know that this summer the highway trust fund runs out of money.

So where was that money in the transportation bill?

It wasn't there. Reductions.

So who is going to build?

Who is going to repair our bridges?

Are we going to be able to do that?

Probably not, not with the money that was not appropriated today for the transportation programs.

But the President has proposed a major reauthorization of the transportation programs. It is called GROW AMERICA. It expands our highway fund some \$302 billion over the next 5 years, an expansion so that we can repair our bridges.

We know across America, some 25 to 30 percent of the bridges in every district that the 435 of us represent, every single one of us have a bridge that is subject to collapse. In my district, I probably have more than 200 bridges

that are in desperate need of repair for the protection of the individuals and communities that use those bridges, as well as the commerce that is dependent upon them.

But, no. We don't have a transportation bill on our side. We need to take the President's bill, we need to embrace it because it is fully paid for. It has not only the money that is currently available from the various programs that currently fund it—these are the excise taxes on fuel, whether it is gasoline or diesel, but it adds to that another very large sum of money by corporate tax reform.

Those corporations that have been able to skip out of their responsibility here in the United States to pay for the programs that all of us depend upon, they would have to pay their fair share in a corporate tax reform.

That money would then flow into the transportation programs, providing the money that we need to build our transportation system, whether it is the light-rail systems, the heavy rail, Amtrak systems, or the roads and the bridges of this Nation.

□ 1945

It is a good bill. It deserves our full support. We can tweak it. We can make little changes here and there, but unless we take up the challenge of transportation funding in this Nation, unless we are willing to work with the President and his proposal—we have no other proposal before us in this House of Representatives.

Let us embrace the President's proposal, make the changes that we think are necessary, but let us move forward. Let us make America move forward with a transportation program for this millennium, not for the last one, but for this one, one that provides all the benefits that we need.

I want to bring up another part of the transportation program—and once again, it is about jobs. The economist in this case, Mark Zandi, has done an economic analysis of the transportation programs and the infrastructure investment. By the way, this guy worked for JOHN MCCAIN in the McCain Presidential campaign.

His analysis is, for every \$1 we invest in infrastructure, \$1.57 is pumped into the American economy, so you are getting that multiplier effect. You are putting men and women to work, not just the hardhats, not just with the pick and shovels working on the roads and bridges, but also in the offices, the engineers, the architects, the economists, and all those who are doing the work in the back office.

So for every \$1 that we invest—and let's think about it. The President's proposal is \$302 billion over the next 5 years. Multiply it out. An extra \$1.57 for every dollar invested.

So let us take Mr. Zandi's analysis. Let us apply it. So we probably have somewhere over \$450 billion of actual economic growth, if we were to follow what the President has proposed in his

GROW AMERICA transportation program.

Has anybody got a better idea around here? I don't see much happening, but we know by midsummer, the transportation programs in America face a highway cliff. The Federal highway trust fund runs out of money—no new contracts.

Some 700,000 people are likely to be laid off in the ensuing year, unless the House of Representatives and the Senate takes up the challenge of funding the transportation programs of this Nation.

It is ports. It is highways. It is bridges. It is the bus systems. It is the Amtrak system. It is the rail systems of America. All of these are part of the President's proposal, and it is something we ought to take up and we ought to move forward with.

What we have been talking about here in these hour-long sessions over the last 3 years is another piece of this puzzle.

When we do infrastructure—whether it be the Water Resources Reform and Development Act, the levees and the ports, and the inland waterways, the locks, the channels, all of those critical parts of the Water Resources Reform and Development Act, as we do that and the transportation bill, we need to think about how to increase the multiplier that Mr. Zandi talked about.

He talked about, for every \$1 we invest, you get \$1.57 growth in the economy. However, he did not take into account another critical aspect of this.

This is our Make It In America agenda. If we take that \$302 billion Presidential program and we take the piece of it that he has suggested—that we take the Buy America law that has been in effect in the United States since 1933—and we expand that from the current 60 percent content; that is, for every dollar spent in the transportation programs, we would go to 100 percent of that money being spent on American-made steel, concrete, iron, and American-made products of all kinds, so that when we build a bridge, it is American steel, and it is made in America.

The Make It In America agenda says: let us spend our tax money on American-made equipment, on American steel, by United States companies operating in the United States, that the men and women of America get to benefit from the tax money that they have contributed to our transportation programs.

This is the Make It In America agenda. It is using our tax money to employ Americans, American steelworkers, American bridgebuilders, American contractors.

I wanted to give you an example of what happens when you do not use the Make It In America agenda, when you ignore the 1933 law that says, at a minimum, 60 percent of the content in our transportation programs must be spent on American-made steel, American-made equipment.

Here is what happens. This is a picture of the new San Francisco Oakland Bay Bridge. It opened less than 7 months ago. It is a marvelous piece of architecture. It is quite a bridge. It has beauty, and it is extraordinarily expensive. This is a single-suspension bridge, so it is suspended on both sides, an architectural marvel.

However, all of the steel here in this 500-foot tower and the steel on the roadway was not produced in the United States. It was made in China by a Chinese Government-owned steel mill that was actually expanded and built on the backs of the American taxpayer—\$1 billion spent of American taxpayer money, directly sent to China, to the Chinese Government-owned steel mill.

By the way, there were significant delays, and there were cost overruns because the Chinese steel manufacturer did a shoddy, crummy job of producing the parts of this bridge.

All of the welding was done in China by Chinese welders that were, by all accounts and by audits done by Caltrans, ill-trained, ill-prepared, and had done thousands upon thousands of very inadequate welds, so that when this incredible bridge arrived by boat from China, the welds were inadequate. There were cracks.

In fact, much of the welding was done in the rain in Shanghai. When you do welding in the rain, you are going to get a very bad result.

So there were thousands of problems, all of which led to a delay, and all of which led to additional expense, a prime example of what happens when you do not follow the law. The law said 60 percent content in the United States.

However, the Schwarzenegger administration in California figured out a way to circumvent the law. They took this bridge, a multibillion-dollar bridge, and they broke it into 20 different pieces, so that they could avoid the Buy America law—the result: made in China, 3,000 jobs, shoddy work, additional expense, and additional delays.

The President's proposal, the GROW AMERICA proposal that he has given to this Congress to consider and which we ought to consider, would say that, in this case, if you are going to use American taxpayer money to build a bridge, then it will, over the next 5 years, ramp up from 60 percent American content to 100 percent American content.

Let's do it. Let's Make It In America. Let's employ Americans, and let's tell the Chinese: you build your own bridges in China, but by golly, in America, it is going to be built by American steel and American workers.

That is what the President is proposing for us. That is what we ought to be doing, and we ought to be embracing the notion that we cannot do it on the cheap, as this Congress did attempt to do less than an hour ago with the passage of the Transportation-Housing appropriation bill, totally inadequate

money to deal with our fundamental transportation programs, to say nothing of the housing programs that are desperately needed for the low- and moderate-income people of America.

If you care about the American workers, if you care about the ability of this economy to prosper, then we must embrace an aggressive, fully-funded, robust transportation program.

We must fund the Water Resources Reform and Development Act that the President signed today, and we are grateful for his signature. I am personally grateful that communities in my district will be able to have protection from floods in the future, as a result of that law.

However, the question will come to us: Are we willing to put up the money to build those projects? Today, we have a prime example of the unwillingness of my colleagues on the Republican side to fund the transportation program that this Nation desperately needs.

The infrastructure of this Nation is the foundation upon which the economy will grow. These are the issues of the Make It In America. Tax policy, the President addresses that in the GROW AMERICA. He says that American corporations cannot duck their responsibility to this Nation.

He has proposed tax reforms for corporations to pay their fair share—no more running away, no more getting a tax break for sending jobs overseas, but, rather, pay your fair share, and build America.

We will come to energy policy another day.

His proposal also calls for the job force preparation, so that we are training those men and women who are going to be our future engineers to build the bridges of the future, so that we will have the men and women that know how to do the welding—apparently, the Chinese could use that kind of training also—so that we would have the job training programs that at every level—the back office accountants, the engineers, the architects, the men and women that are operating the heavy equipment, and those that are doing the welding on these projects, that is part of the proposal that the President has put forward, and that is part of the GROW AMERICA proposal.

So the labor and the education come together. Down here, infrastructure. This is the Make It In America agenda. Tomorrow, my Democratic colleagues and I will be talking with our leader, STENY HOYER, about how we can take an additional package of bills and advance the Make It In America, the GROW AMERICA proposals.

We would hope our colleagues here on the floor of the House of Representatives would embrace a bipartisan effort to really build our infrastructure, to take what success we had in the water resources and reform and take that success to the transportation issues that confront this Nation. There is much more that we must do.

As we do these things, we will also address a fundamental problem that faces this Nation, which is climate change. This is real. I studied this in the 1990s, when I was Deputy Secretary of the Department of Interior, as we prepared the American agenda for the Kyoto climate conference. Unfortunately, the treaty that came back from that conference was never adopted by the Senate in the 1990s.

So to this day, we have yet to address this issue, and we must. This is an issue that will cause flooding across this Nation. It will cause sea levels to rise, which we are already seeing, and it will lead to more severe storms, which we are already seeing.

How can we do that? Again, back to the transportation bill, back to the water resources bill. Put together the levees that we need to protect ourselves, and put together the transportation systems that allow for increased public transportation, whether it is on a locomotive built by that German company in America, in Sacramento, which is the most modern locomotive in the United States, made in America 100 percent.

Maybe it is a streetcar or a fast rail system or a bus, again, financed by Americans, built by Americans with a Buy America proposal, our taxpayer money used to employ Americans as we build high-speed trains, as we build new locomotives, hybrid buses, or whatever.

That public transportation will lead to a reduction in greenhouse gases, and if we eliminate the congestion that is caused by our inadequate highway system, we also will reduce greenhouse gases, all of which is good for climate change.

□ 2000

There is much more to be said. But now for more than 3 years, I have stood on this floor and brought to this floor and to the attention of this Nation the Make It In America agenda, which is part of the transportation system as well as part of our highways and ports system. So we are going to continue with this.

The plea I have to my colleagues—435 of them, Democrats and Republicans—is that we learn from our success. The Water Resources and Reform Development Act was a success—a bipartisan success. It lays the foundation for the protection that we need from floods, as well as growing our economy on the rivers, locks, and the ports of America. It was a good one. We thank the President for his signature today. Step one.

Step two comes to us over the next 3 months as we face the highway cliff where we know that if we fail to enact a new highway bill, we will see 700,000 Americans unemployed, losing their jobs over the next year. We have to get this job done. The President has laid out a good proposal. We can tweak it, we can make changes to it, but we must take it up, and we must move forward with the transportation program.

And when we do, no more—no more bridges made in China, only bridges made in America, American taxpayer money spent in America for American steel and American workers.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF GREAT CIVILIZATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, we have been going through appropriation bills, today Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development. We have had an open rule process where anybody who wanted to bring any amendment could do so. I was a little surprised that my amendment did not pass. It had 160 votes today. This is a very simple amendment. We took the last official number we could find from an executive branch, from January of 2009, before President Obama was sworn in, and it indicated that there was less than 1 percent of those getting section 8 public housing given to them, and so we took the amount of money clear back from 2009, even though there are indications that it is many times that now, we just took that conservative amount, trying to be conservative and trying to be more than fair, which it was, and said, okay, we have got to send a message to Housing and Urban Development folks that you can't just keep giving housing away.

I know the mainstream media never talks about it when there is a Democratic President, but they sure bring it right back up as soon as a Republican takes over the White House, and that is homelessness. Well, if homelessness is ever a problem, then why do we keep offering and paying for people to use federally financed housing when they are not legally getting federally financed housing?

So it gets me to use the word "only" with \$24 million, but it was only \$24 million that would be the amount reduced from section 8 public housing to send a message that, HUD, if you are going to be providing housing to people who are not legally allowed in public housing, then we are going to cut your funding by that much. It seemed like a pretty good amendment. It sent a message. And I was grateful for the numbers. The USA is very concerned about the illegal immigration issue. We scored that as an important vote, and we got 160 votes.

If we cannot, as a majority Republican Congress, muster a majority of votes to say to the rest of the country that we have an obligation in this generation not to spend future generations' money, not to continue to be the first generation in American history to put succeeding generations into so much debt they can never get out of

it—we have a moral obligation not to do that. It is absolutely immoral to be spending future generations' money. It is wrong, and if we can't even agree to cut public housing that is provided to people by the amount that was provided 5 years ago—illegally—then where are we ever going to make cuts?

It would be nice if America were strong enough to house and feed the entire world. But if we try to do that, we will be so devastated and emaciated as a country that we will become a Third World country, because you just can't do that. You go bankrupt, then people quit buying your products, and then you have an entire rebound situation. But that is how you can become a destitute country.

It is how the Soviet Union went out of business. It is what happens to any country, any group that tries to live under a communist or socialist system. As Margaret Thatcher said, eventually you run out of other people's money, and you are broke.

A true free market system does not fail. A free market system fails when it becomes more and more and more socialistic, more government controlled, more giveaways, less reward for one's own work, and more reward for not working at all. That brings down a nation under the rules of socialism because it cannot stand—not in this life. It cannot. Yet, this Congress, though we are Republican-controlled in the House, is continuing to fail to stand strongly enough to protect future generations. And it is heartbreaking.

Now, I got back from being in Nigeria for a couple of days. There are mothers with whom I met of young minor girls. Three of the girls were taken into captivity by Boko Haram, a radical Islamic group, and they were able to escape. There were only a handful that were able to do that, and this was three of those. Twenty-two of the mothers—one mother had two of her girls kidnapped.

Radical Islam, because of its desire for a global caliphate, is a threat to all freedom-loving people. It is a threat to moderate Muslims because they generally go to the top of the list. If they protest, then they are at the top of the list to be knocked off by the radical Islamists. But consistently at the top are Christians and Jews. So radical Islam is a threat to civilization as we know it.

The progress that was made in Muslim civilizations could not have been made if they were truly radical as we keep seeing them raise their ugly heads in Iran and places like Nigeria, the northern part where Boko Haram continues to terrorize, including yesterday. I am not for going to war, but we were able to go into Afghanistan when we knew Afghanistan was where the 9/11/2001 attack originated, and with less than 500 American soldiers, Special Forces and some intelligence, air cover, some weapons, they were wiped out within 4 or 5 months. It wasn't until we became occupiers with tens of

thousands of military in-country that we started running into real difficulty and loss of American lives.

Then this President came in and basically was ready to announce a date of withdrawal, which is considered by most warriors as an announcement of surrender. When you say, this is when we will withdraw no matter what is happening, most consider that as a declaration of surrender if they are opposing those who are going to withdraw.

So we could do that in places. We have done it in the Philippines. Send a little embedded help for the Nigerians to eliminate Boko Haram, take them out as a threat, and then don't become occupiers, don't nation-build, just help them take out anything that is a threat to civilization as we know it and our freedom and liberty as we love it.

It may shock some, Mr. Speaker, but in Nigeria these families have heard repeatedly that nobody cares about your daughters that were abducted and nobody cares what is happening. And if you think for a minute anybody from America cares, they are too busy enjoying their own lifestyle, they could care less what happens here. Nobody from America is coming.

One Congressman came, and there are more, there was another small group there, but I was the only one that met with family members. So they didn't know there was another group.

Again, it may shock some, but these families in Nigeria don't follow Twitter. They don't know what a hashtag is. So when the best an administration in the United States can do is #bringbackourgirls, it doesn't do anything for the families. They continue to cry day after day after day. One of these three girls was telling me that they had nightmares because they knew what was happening to the girls because of what happened to them while they were there, and they felt guilty because they were out and these girls were in.

When the superpower of the world doesn't seem to care about the rule of law, number one, and begins to reward our enemies, begins to penalize our allies, those three things—and I will add one more—and then fourth, spending massive amounts more of money than we take in, those four are a very good prescription for bringing about the end of a great nation.

Now, I am not a doom-and-gloom person, but I did major in history before I went—I knew I was going into the Army for 4 years, I loved history, especially American history, but anybody that studies world history understands that no nation will last forever—none. No nation will ever last forever in this life and in this world. So it is a question of how long you can maintain a great nation.

The Romans, as great as they were, couldn't make an empire last forever. Later, the Ottoman Empire took over all these nations, most of them surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. And

until the stop in Vienna, it looked like they were headed toward taking over all of Europe. They didn't last forever.

□ 2015

Going back before the Romans, the Greeks, they had a great empire. They didn't last forever. Ironically, some like to point to Alexander the Great and say: see, you can conquer Afghanistan and occupy it successfully.

I point out that Alexander the Great died leaving Afghanistan. I wouldn't consider that a great victory. It didn't work out that well. It didn't then. It didn't for the Russians. We have to be smarter about what we do because no Nation does last forever.

My goal in being in Congress—one of my goals—is to try to work with other Members of Congress to perpetuate this little experiment in democracy for another 200—maybe 100 to 200 years.

As Ben Franklin said:

It is a republic if you can keep it.

That takes work.

As Thomas Jefferson said:

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Our Nation seemed to grow more apathetic after World War II and has seen our deficits go through the roof. Countries around the world are now saying: You can't trust the dollar because Americans can't control their spending; they have no moral judgment which would keep them from spending their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren's money, so we need to stop taking the dollar.

When the dollar ceases to be important international world currency, it will have a devastating effect, bring about a crash, most likely, here in the United States, and you will not be able to revive the economy by creating more and more and more money, day after day, as is currently happening in this country now and has been dramatically happening for some years, especially since 2008.

Nothing indicates to the world at large our lawlessness more than our refusal to enforce our immigration laws and to secure our borders. Some say: oh, you must not like Mexicans.

Nothing could be further from the truth. I think the Hispanic culture, with a love of God—generally speaking—a love of family, and hard work ethic can help reinvigorate our Nation's morality where it should be. My wife and I went for our honeymoon 36 years ago in Mexico. It was quite extraordinary. I have very fond memories.

What we have seen recently are not Mexicans coming across our border—no. The big numbers have been coming from further south. They have been coming from South America and south Latin America, south Central America.

In talking to a law enforcement officer in Texas, the pride of Governor Rick Perry, I was just told—talking in the cloakroom to Steve McGraw—they are not sure how many 12 and under are in these masses, but generally, it

doesn't look like there is a big percentage 12 and under.

Apparently, in the last 8 days, the first 8 days of June, it appears that they have dwarfed the massive thousands that have come into the U.S. in the whole month of May, and May was dramatically ratcheted up from the month before that, and it is continuing to grow larger and larger.

It was a bit appalling to hear a spokesman for the Obama administration is saying they have no idea why there is such a tremendous surge in the numbers of children coming into the United States.

I mean, for heaven's sake, when you send out an invitation saying "you all come," you shouldn't be surprised when they do.

When you basically send out notification to the world that, if you can come quickly, we will give you amnesty, and we will provide you housing, and we will give you welfare benefits, and we will give you education, and we will give you better hospital care than you have ever had, then I think you can expect a great—a dramatic increase in the numbers of people who send their children to America. It shouldn't be a mystery.

I have had great regard for the Anti-Defamation League. My understanding of their inception is basically to deal with hate, particularly as had been seen with anti-Semitism.

After studying about the Holocaust during World War II and studying about it in history—high school and college—I couldn't believe that we would ever see anti-Semitism, an anti-Jewish sentiment arise in America as it had around the world.

I didn't think we would see the rise of anti-Judaism in Europe again. I figured the Europeans would be too ashamed to ever allow that to happen, and yet we have seen it happen.

While the Anti-Defamation League has not done the best job of helping suppress the anti-Jewish sentiment growing in Europe and that some see growing here in America, as we see Middle Easterners like Iran saying they want to wipe out Israel as the Little Satan and the U.S. as the Great Satan, and when you read the pleading that the mastermind of the 9/11 attacks wrote in his comfortable cell at Guantanamo Bay and he talked about and quoted the Koran, in essence, as the basis for wanting to destroy all Jewish people and all Christian people, so that Jews and Christians are together, as far as the radical Islamists are concerned, we all need to be wiped out.

Instead, the Anti-Defamation League, this noble endeavor, sent this letter to me that was received last week:

Dear Representative Gohmert:

We write to urge you to stop using inflammatory rhetoric in the immigration debate. Your statements from the House floor that the current administration is "luring young children across the border" and that current policies are complicit in "helping lure people into sex trafficking" do not help engage in a

productive discussion about the salient issues surrounding the immigration challenges our country is experiencing. Immigration remains a deeply polarizing issue in American politics and public life.

Well, let me assuage concerns by the Anti-Defamation League, but the policies of this administration are luring young people—children—into this country, mainly being sent by adults, because of the policy of trying to create amnesty for children.

Anyone in Congress, Republican—and I know we have some—and Democrat who keep saying yes, any children that are here, we need to go in and give them amnesty, are helping to lure children.

I know they are not doing it intentionally, but they are doing it, and talking about amnesty for children is sending more and more children from South America and Latin America and other places, so they can get here in time for their amnesty.

I was told by a missionary about a billboard up with our President's face, encouraging sending children to America, and the word spreads like wildfire: America is going to give amnesty to any children that can get there.

Deeply troubling should be the fact that some children get tied in with sex trafficking and really despicable human traffickers—why? Because of this announced, discussed policy that we want to provide amnesty for children that are here.

There is an article from Breitbart today entitled, "Illegal Immigrants Intentionally Surrendering to Border Patrol to Gain Entry to U.S.," by Tony Lee.

Illegal immigrants are reportedly signaling Federal officials to detain them once they are near the U.S.-Mexico border, as Immigration and Customs Enforcement officials have declared they may not pursue all illegal immigrants who do not show up for hearings after they enter the country.

Mr. Speaker, if anybody in this administration thinks they don't hear that and that word does not get around to those who are tempted to send children to America, they are wrong. That word gets around: they are not going to send you back if you come.

According to the Los Angeles Times, Yoselin Ramos, an illegal immigrant from Guatemala who was with "20 other families with children," actually "had looked forward to being caught," telling the outlet "at one point even waving down Federal helicopters—because of the welcoming treatment they had assumed they would receive."

In their home countries south of the border, reports have been circulating that illegal immigrants, especially those with children, will be allowed to stay in the United States "indefinitely." Ramos said she decided to make the trek to the United States after hearing reports "that parents will not be detained in the U.S. if they arrive with a child."

The Federal Government has been sending illegal immigrants to States like Arizona and Oklahoma, and local officials do not even know where some of them are headed. And though illegal immigrants are required to show up to meet with local Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE, officials

within 15 days, ICE official told the Times that "they couldn't guarantee they would pursue all cases in which immigrants do not show up for follow-up appointments, but would examine each case to determine priorities."

In fact, "ICE officials say that the immigrants are released as long as they can provide an address for their destination—with family or friends, no matter their legal status."

Ramos was sent to stay with her family in Iowa. And the Houston Chronicle reported that another illegal immigrant said he considered the papers ICE gave him to be a "permit" to remain in the United States. That illegal immigrant was sent to stay with family in North Carolina.

Though these illegal immigrants said they intended to show up at their hearings, there is no guarantee that ICE is willing or even has the resources to track them down if they do not show up.

This is from Judicial Watch from yesterday: "Influx of Illegal Alien Minors a Disaster: Overcrowded Shelters, Diseases, Sexually Active Teens."

It sure seems to be clear from the pictures we have been seeing that a very small percentage of the minors coming in would be below teenage years, but this story says:

The barrage of illegal immigrant minors entering U.S. through Mexico in recent weeks has created an out-of-control disaster with jam-packed holding centers, rampant diseases, and sexually active teenagers at a Nogales facility, according to information obtained by Judicial Watch from a Homeland Security source.

□ 2030

There was a liberal game plan laid out some years ago that indicated the way to bring down the United States, for those extreme liberal activists who wanted to do so, the hippy mentality, let's bring down the evil United States that was the freest country in the history of the world, they wanted to bring it down, destroy it. The part of the game plan for doing so in this well thought-out narrative, you overwhelm the system. You get so many people on welfare rolls, the government implodes. You bring so many people in, you lure them in, so much so that the country cannot take care of them, and it implodes.

My dear friend Joel Rosenberg has a good book I was reading recently, called, "Implosion." That is one way a nation can end its existence as a strong nation.

Another article from Newsmax, "Central America Newspapers Tout Open U.S. Door for Illegal Minors."

Mr. Speaker, for those in the administration that just cannot imagine what is causing the dramatic increase week after week, more and more and more coming to this country and overwhelming our Border Patrol's ability to handle the situation, then they just need to read a few newspaper articles. It's really quite telling.

This one by Todd Beaumont says:

Newspapers in El Salvador and Honduras are promoting policies by the Obama administration that defer deportation to minors brought to the United States as children by

their parents—known as "DREAMers"—and those that are housing illegal children at military bases in the South and West.

Almost all agree that a child who crossed the border illegally with their parents, or in search of a father or a better life, was not making an adult choice to break our laws, and should be treated differently than adult violators of the law." Homeland Security Secretary Jeh Johnson is quoted in a story about a new 2-year extension of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Act published by Dario El Mundo in El Salvador.

Signed by President Barack Obama in 2012, the law grants temporary legal custody to many young illegal immigrants, ending the threat of deportation for at least 2 years.

The policy, however, does not entitle the immigrants to state services. The law was renewed for 2 more years. "With the renewal of DACA, we act according to our values and code of this great Nation," Johnson said. "But the biggest task of comprehensive immigration reform is yet to come."

Meanwhile, La Prensa of Honduras discusses in a report how as many as 500 illegal minors are being housed at the Naval Base Ventura County in southern California. "The children will be accommodated for between 3 and 4 months, while their parents or relatives are located in the United States," the report says.

"The administration of President Barack Obama has acknowledged he faces a serious crisis for the continuous arrival of children, mostly Central Americans, who are illegally entering the country on the border with Mexico." Besides Mexico and Honduras, the report notes that many of the children are coming from Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

"During their stay, in addition to accommodations and food, the children receive English classes, play sports, and participate in targeted programs while immigration authorities contact their families," the La Prensa report says. On Monday, the Obama administration said it would begin housing as many as 1,200 illegal minors at the Army base in Fort Sill in Oklahoma.

And it goes on.

For anybody who could wonder why the numbers are increasing basically daily, weekly, dramatically increasing, so that potentially in the first 8 days of June they have already overshadowed the massive number that came in in May, and because this Nation is a caring and the most charitable nation in the history of the world—any time, any place—the most charitable nation in the world, the most welcoming of immigrants around the world to our country legally—no one comes close to the number of immigrants that we allow into this country annually, nobody. Legally, I am talking about. And yet they dare to criticize our immigration policy as not being open enough?

I still believe if the President or the Secretary of State notified the leaders in Mexico: Look, we turn around people that come in by mistake to the U.S. If they try to come in by mistake, we normally turn them around—that is until this administration's policy of just welcoming everybody, basically, particularly if they have got children. But if the President or Secretary of State added that we are about to start pushing the change of our laws in some respects to being like your immigration laws, so when an American citizen

cannot own property outright by themselves in Mexico, we are going to change our laws, because if it is good enough for you to treat United States citizens like this in your country, then it should be good enough for the United States to treat our—treat your Mexican visa holders the same way, so we are going to outlaw Mexican nationals owning property outright in America. But if you want to head off our beginning to have our immigration laws more reflective of your own laws treating us when we come in, then you better let our marine go, and you better not ever pull that again.

The man said he made a mistake. It was easy to make a mistake. I couldn't believe somebody could make a wrong turn and end up being unable to turn around, but then when you see Greta Van Susteren's video where she goes in, you have the concrete barriers, you can't turn around until you get there and say, "I made a mistake; I want turn around and go back," and they decide this is a great chance to grab an American soldier and throw him in jail.

It is a similar message that's being sent around the world by this administration doing nothing about our marine being falsely, wrongly held in jail. The same kind of message is going into Africa and into Afghanistan and into the Middle East and China and Russia and Crimea. And the message is: we don't even protect our own people, really. If we have a deserter, then we may give away five people that are destined to kill lots more Americans, but otherwise, we are not going to help a marine who really had served honorably. We are not going to help him, but we may help somebody who walked away from his post.

The message is going out and making America appear to be a joke. It is why some are pushing their nation like Putin, knowing he could take over the Crimea. And the U.S. Government might talk about it, they might do as they did and put a hashtag and Twitter something and then be shocked that the Russians weren't scared to continue on in their imperialistic landgrabs by this administration's Tweets.

What a shock. A man who learned manipulation and domination from the KGB appears to the world to be backing down a community organizer. What a shock.

The story from Breitbart written by Kristin Tate, "Border Children Reportedly Sickened by Food in U.S. Facilities, Throwing in Trash." It is from a Houston story.

A tidal wave of illegal immigrants along the U.S.-Mexico border has caused Federal housing and processing facilities to become overwhelmed and overcrowded.

The surge of thousands of children, it talks about. And so is it any surprise that more and more are coming to the extent we can't even provide them proper food?

Here is one from Townhall.com, "Internal Border Patrol Email: Unaccom-

panied Child Crisis is 'Unprecedented'"—Katie Pavlich. That is from today.

A story from Stephen Dinan of The Washington Times, "Holder Seeks Legal Team for Children on Border, Program to Aid 'Most Vulnerable.'"

A story from Breitbart—I am not sure that is an appropriate title—"Obama's Criminal Activity on Immigration." The story talks about:

With the wave of illegal immigrants crossing America's southern border thanks to the Obama administration's policy of non-enforcement, more and more Americans are rightfully anxious about the new and unprecedented use of executive power by President Obama. In December, U.S. District Judge Andrew Hanen of Brownsville, Texas, wrote, "[The government] has simply chosen not to enforce the United States' border security laws."

It was written by my friend Ben Shapiro.

Here is one, "Officials 'Overwhelmed' by Influx of Children Crossing Mexican Border into U.S. on Their Own."

It is very dramatic what has been going on, and there is a price to pay when we do not enforce our own laws, and we will pay by having more and more and more children coming into this country illegally.

So, Mr. Speaker, let's think about this. When people come into the U.S. and we fail to turn them around and say: You are not lawfully coming in, so you can't come in. We are not going allow you to come in illegally, so go back, go back from where you came. You were able to get here, so go back wherever you came from. When we refuse to do that and allow them to come on in anyway, then we end up providing food, shelter, supervision, education. Apparently, we are going to provide legal services now, according to this article discussing our contemptuous Attorney General Eric Holder, who has shown a pattern of refusing and failing to follow and enforce United States law.

□ 2045

It would seem that when you add up all the costs of those things, we would be better off—I had heard there was a plane with 100 and something minors that landed in the U.S. It seems it would be cheaper to just refuel their fuel tanks and send them back where they came from, sending a message with it: we are not letting people come in illegally. We already let more people in legally more than any Nation in the world, and we are not even one of the largest nations in the world.

You have got China with estimates between 1.3 and 1.8 billion. You got India that is nearly as big. We are a large Nation, but not nearly compared. We are about a fifth the size of China, a fourth the size maybe of India, yet we let in many more immigrants than they do.

So it is not that we have a ruthless immigration policy. But, Mr. Speaker, it seems, and I have had more and more reporters asking this question: So what

do you do? Well, you secure the border first. You don't seal it. I have never advocated that. People lie when they say I have ever said that. I have never said that. You don't seal the border. You secure the border so that we continue to allow over a million people a year legally to come in.

But anyone who is trying to come in illegally must be stopped, they must be stopped and be required to attempt entering legally because they will not be allowed to come in illegally.

Whatever adults are sending children, it would still be cheaper to put an ICE agent with a group that came from a place like the 113 and make sure they go back where they came from, because otherwise the radical liberal approach of overwhelming the system so you can bring it down is in full display right now on America's borders, overwhelming the spending so that our dollar is not worth what it was, overwhelming our ability to protect ourselves, dramatically cutting the military where we can't adequately defend ourselves and those who would be harmed immediately before we would be harmed. Because as President Bush used to say, it is a whole lot better to fight people in another country than have to fight them within our own country.

There are those who have compared Israel to the miner's canary; that if Israel is under attack, as they are every day, then the free world will be immediately behind it.

We have got to start being more lawful. As I asked somebody in one of our hearings on immigration before, why are people coming here? Well, they are coming here for jobs or for food or for opportunity. Well, no, that is not answering why they are coming here, because they wouldn't need to come here if the countries they were coming from had jobs and had opportunity. Obviously, they don't have the jobs and opportunity where they are coming from. So why are there more jobs or more opportunity here? The answer is, up until more recently, we have been a Nation of laws. Up until this administration, we abided by the Constitution as best we could.

Sometimes in our history the Constitution was misconstrued. It should have stood for freedom for all men and women throughout our history, but it took a Civil War and then an ordained Christian minister named Martin Luther King, Jr., to see that rights were to be applied across the board.

But nonetheless, there was an effort throughout our history where Presidents were supposed to follow the law and have their administrations enforce the law. This Attorney General is in contempt of Congress because he is not.

It is time to take further action and send a message to the world that we are still a Nation of laws and believe in the rule of law, because until we do that we will be overwhelmed, and hopefully we can take a stand and require

the administration to follow the law before it is too late.

But it genuinely was heartbreaking to me. It is not angering but heartbreaking to hear the President of the United States say, if Congress doesn't act I will, indicating that he would usurp constitutional authority reserved for the legislature in the Constitution. He would usurp that. The response by most of my friends on this side of the aisle was to stand and applaud the announcement that the President would ignore the Constitution, and if Congress didn't change the law he would take care of it himself by himself.

To see people applaud the destruction of our Constitution was heartbreaking to me because I know they didn't realize they were applauding the implosion of our Constitution. There are an awful lot of good friends I have on the other side of the aisle who probably stood and applauded, and I am sure they didn't realize. But that is the effect when a President of the United States says if Congress doesn't address the law, change the law, then I will.

The result is what our Founders promised. It was a Republic as long as you tried to keep it. You did have liberty, but you ceased being vigilant so you lost it. I tried to warn you about all these things. We tried to warn you, as John Adams did, that this government is only meant for religious and moral people, and not fit to govern any others.

Abraham Lincoln, as inscribed on the inside wall on the north wall of the Lincoln Memorial in his inaugural address a month or so before he was assassinated, talked about God. Lincoln tried to debate in his inaugural address within himself how a good God could allow such suffering.

It comes down, it appears, from his theological dissertation, that when a nation acts wrongly, as this Nation did in allowing slavery, a just God would allow suffering as a result. To paraphrase Lincoln, if it be God's will that every drop of blood drawn by the master's lash also be drawn by the sword in war, then we still must say, as was said 3,000 years ago, the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous all together.

When we as a Nation ignore the law, when we as a Nation encourage other nations to ignore our law, when our Justice Department refuses to enforce the law fairly and justly across the board, you lose the country that was, has been, and hopefully for a while longer will be the greatest country in the history of the world.

We have an obligation, a moral obligation, to future generations not to leave this country the way we are about to. But people have got to wake up on both sides of the aisle. You can't keep announcing that we are going to ignore the law if you can just get here before we pass the law. We are looking the other way, come on, ignore our law along with our Justice Department, ig-

nore our law along with the Homeland Security Department, ignore our law along with the White House, come on, we will ignore our law together. It truly is a prescription for the end of the Nation. We can't let that happen. People have got to wake up.

So for those in the administration that just can't imagine why there is a dramatic increase in minors coming to our border, start reading some of the things you are saying and you will find the answer.

Mr. Speaker, we have an oath to follow. By God's grace let's follow it.

I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LEWIS (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for the afternoon of June 10.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 11, 2014, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5891. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Idaho: Infrastructure Requirements of the 2008 Lead National Ambient Air Quality Standards [EPA-R10-OAR-2012-0183; FRL-9911-09 Region 10] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

5892. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California; San Joaquin Valley; Contingency Measures For the 1997 PM2.5 Standards [EPA-R09-OAR-2013-0534; FRL-9911-07 Region-9] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5893. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Illinois; Revision to the Chicago 8-Hour Ozone Maintenance Plan [EPA-R05-OAR-2014-0274; FRL-9910-92 Region 5] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5894. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cyflumetofen; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2012-0269; FRL-9905-80] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5895. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Finding of Failure to Submit a Prevention of Significant Deterioration State Implementation Plan Revision for Particulate Matter Less Than 2.5 Micrometers (PM2.5); Arkansas [EPA-R06-OAR-2014-0380; FRL-9911-25 Region-6] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5896. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Oregon; Approval of Substitution for Transportation Control Measures [EPA-R10-OAR-2014-0139; FRL-9911-23 Region-10] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5897. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval of States' Requests to Relax the Federal Reid Vapor Pressure Volatility Standard in Florida, and the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill and Greensboro/Winston-Salem/High Point Areas in North Carolina [EPA-HQ-OAR-2013-0787; FRL-9911-13-OAR] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5898. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Review of New Sources and Modifications in Indian Country — Amendments to the Federal Indian Country Minor New Source Review Rule [EPA-HQ-OAR-2003-0076; FRL-9909-78-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AR25) received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5899. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee; Removal of Obsolete Regulations [EPA-R04-OAR-2013-0813; FRL-9911-44 Region-4] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5900. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Revision of the Venting Prohibition for Specific Refrigerant Substitutes [EPA-HA-OAR-2012-0580; FRL-9911-42-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AM09) received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5901. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Massachusetts; Regulations Limiting Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds and Nitrogen Oxides [EPA-R01-OAR-2008-0446; A-1-FRL-9901-93 Region-1] received May 21, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5902. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Georgia; Redesignation of the Roma, Georgia, 1997 Annual Fine Particulate Matter Nonattainment Area to Attainment [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0893; FRL9910-65 Region-4] received May 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5903. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Utah; Revisions to UAC Rule 401- Permit: New and Modified Sources [EPA-R08-OAR-2012-0168; FRL-9756-5] received May 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5904. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Priorities List, Final Rule No. 58 [EPA-HQ-SFUND-2013-0630, 0632, 0633, 0634, 0637, 0638, and 0639; FRL-9910-72-OSWER] received May 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5905. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; Georgia; Redesignation of the Macon, Georgia, 1997 Annual Fine Particulate Matter Nonattainment Area to Attainment [EPA-R04-OAR-2012-0851; FRL-9910-64 Region-4] received May 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5906. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Update of the Motor Vehicle Emissions Budgets for the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton 199 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard Maintenance Area [EPA-R03-2014-0278; FRL-9910-48 Region-3] received May 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5907. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Mancozeb, Maneb, Metiram, and Thiram; Tolerance Actions (RIN: 2070-ZA16) [EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0431; FRL-9909-80] received May 8, 2014, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

5908. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-348, "Sexual Assault Victims' Rights Act of 2014"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5909. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-347, "Life and Health Insurance Guaranty Association Consumer Protection Amendment Act of 2014"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5910. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-346, "Homeless Services Reform Amendment Act of 2014"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5911. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-345, "Transportation Infrastructure and Public Space Impact Mitigation Amendment Act of 2014"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

5912. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting Transmittal of D.C. Act 20-344, "Traffic Adjudication Amendment Act of 2014"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURGESS: Committee on Rules, House Resolution 616. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4800) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4457) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend increased expensing limitations, and for other purposes; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4453) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the reduced recognition period for built-in gains of S corporations (Rept. 113-472). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself and Mr. RICE of South Carolina):

H.R. 4822. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for 100 percent bonus depreciation for manufacturing property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California (for himself and Mr. HUDSON):

H.R. 4823. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to require one-stop delivery systems under such Act to offer services through Internet websites and to direct the Secretary of Labor to develop standards and best practices for such websites; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ENYART:

H.R. 4824. A bill to amend the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to establish a scholarship program for dislocated workers or unemployed individuals transitioning into manufacturing employment; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. NOLAN:

H.R. 4825. A bill to establish presidential awards to recognize organizations that have made extraordinary efforts to create jobs and strengthen the economy of the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HOLT, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 4826. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to make grants to State educational agencies for the modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself and Mr. McDERMOTT):

H.R. 4827. A bill to establish a pilot program to promote public-private partnerships among apprenticeships or other job training programs, local educational agencies, and community colleges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GARCIA:

H.R. 4828. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to

award grants to establish STEM Innovation Networks; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. COBLE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MEADOWS, and Mrs. ELLMERS):

H.R. 4829. A bill to amend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 with respect to high priority corridors on the National Highway System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ISRAEL (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of New York):

H.R. 4830. A bill to amend title 46, United States Code, to ensure continuing funding for the United States Merchant Marine Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 4831. A bill to establish a Federal tax credit approximation matching program for State new manufacturing jobs training tax credits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico (for herself and Mr. ENYART):

H.R. 4832. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide student loan eligibility for mid-career, part-time students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 4833. A bill to increase the participation of historically underrepresented demographic groups in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics education and industry; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GOODLATTE (for himself and Mr. CAPUANO):

H. Res. 614. A resolution strongly supporting the quality and value of diversity and innovation in the Nation's higher education institutions, and strongly disagreeing with the President's proposal to create and administer a Postsecondary Institution Ratings System; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. FLEMING:

H. Res. 615. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that Members who vote in favor of the establishment of a public, Federal Government run health insurance option are urged to forgo their right to participate in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) and agree to enroll under that public option; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H. Res. 617. A resolution condemning the abduction of female students by armed militants from the terrorist group known as Boko Haram in northeastern provinces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H. Res. 618. A resolution expressing support for Lunchtime Music on the Mall in Washington, DC, to benefit the District of Columbia, regional residents, and visitors and recognizing the public service of the performers and sponsors; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER

H.R. 4822

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill makes changes to existing law relating to Article 1, Section 7, which provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."

By Mr. SWALWELL of California

H.R. 4823

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18.

By Mr. ENYART

H.R. 4824

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NOLAN

H.R. 4825

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 1 and clause 3 of the US Constitution

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York

H.R. 4826

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. HORSFORD

H.R. 4827

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have power . . . to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among several states, and with the Indian Tribes

By Mr. GARCIA

H.R. 4828

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD

H.R. 4829

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution, Congress has the power to collect taxes and expend funds to provide for the general welfare of the United States. Congress may also make laws that are necessary and proper for carrying into execution their powers enumerated under Article I.

By Mr. ISRAEL

H.R. 4830

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: This bill is enacted pursuant to the powers granted to the Congress by Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KILDEE

H.R. 4831

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Ms. MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM of New Mexico

H.R. 4832

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York

H.R. 4833

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 36: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 166: Mr. GRIFFIN of Arkansas.

H.R. 543: Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.

H.R. 594: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 713: Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 715: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 809: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 831: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 963: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 997: Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 1037: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1074: Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FLORES, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. BUCHSON.

H.R. 1179: Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LANCE, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 1201: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 1254: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 1313: Mr. BRIDENSTINE.

H.R. 1427: Mr. PETERS of California.

H.R. 1440: Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1449: Mr. WILLIAMS.

H.R. 1462: Mr. CHABOT and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 1518: Mr. COLLINS of Georgia.

H.R. 1563: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1666: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1698: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 1717: Mr. POMPEO and Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 1761: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Ms. JENKINS, and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 1779: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1827: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2139: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 2164: Mrs. BACHMANN and Mr. COFFMAN.

H.R. 2175: Mr. FORBES.

H.R. 2178: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 2179: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2247: Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 2263: Mr. YOHIO.

H.R. 2291: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 2328: Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 2384: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 2417: Mr. TIPTON.

H.R. 2444: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.

H.R. 2453: Mr. GIBSON, Mr. MATHESON, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. DESANTIS, and Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 2607: Mr. TONKO, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. NOLAN, and Mr. PAULSEN.

H.R. 2656: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.

H.R. 2673: Mr. MCALLISTER

H.R. 2835: Mr. ROE of Tennessee.

H.R. 2852: Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 2996: Mr. HULTGREN and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 3086: Mr. NUGENT, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. BERA of California, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. POLIS.

H.R. 3301: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 3303: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.

H.R. 3318: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 3322: Mr. O'ROURKE.

H.R. 3422: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 3423: Mr. GIBSON.

H.R. 3471: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3481: Mr. BILIRAKIS and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 3485: Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 3486: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 3538: Mr. WALZ.

H.R. 3560: Mr. SMITH of Washington.

H.R. 3680: Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCCLINTOCK,

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. NEGRETTE MCLEOD, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. ELLISON, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. WILSON of Florida,

Mr. CARNEY, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GRAYSON, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of

Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PETERS of California, Mr. HIMES, Mr. COSTA, Mr. KIND,

Mr. DELANEY, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. HECK of Washington,

Mr. BARBER, Ms. BASS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BRALEY of

Iowa, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas,

Ms. CHU, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. FATAH, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Ms. HAHN, Ms. HANABUSA, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KLINE, Ms. LEE of California,

Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico, Mr. MAF-FEI, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California,

Mr. MURPHY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NOLAN, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SMITH of Wash- ington, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. TONKO, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. Velázquez, Mr. WALZ, and Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 3740: Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 3776: Mr. CASSIDY.

H.R. 3854: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 3858: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.

H.R. 3867: Ms. SHEA-PORTER and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 3877: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 3992: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. NUNNELEE.

H.R. 4017: Mr. DAINES.

H.R. 4047: Mr. WALBERG.

H.R. 4105: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4106: Mr. RIBBLE.

H.R. 4136: Mr. McDERMOTT and Ms. PINGREE of Maine.

H.R. 4190: Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 4212: Mr. MARCHANT.

H.R. 4234: Mr. GIBBS.

H.R. 4289: Mr. MCCAUL.

H.R. 4347: Mr. COSTA, Mr. CICILLINE, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 4351: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. ROSKAM, and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 4365: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 4370: Mr. HENSARLING and Mrs. LUMMIS.

H.R. 4430: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 4447: Mr. MULVANEY.

H.R. 4450: Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BARTON, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 4510: Mr. LONG, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, and Mr. ROTHFUS.

H.R. 4574: Mr. VARGAS.

H.R. 4582: Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KILMER, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. ESTY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 4589: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.
H.R. 4618: Ms. CHU and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 4630: Mr. QUIGLEY.
H.R. 4631: Ms. ESTY and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 4635: Mr. DELANEY.
H.R. 4651: Mr. FARENTHOLD.
H.R. 4653: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska and Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 4659: Mr. PETERSON.
H.R. 4664: Mr. POLIS.
H.R. 4698: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 4707: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 4716: Mrs. NOEM.
H.R. 4717: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 4747: Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. McGOVERN, and Mr. CONYERS.
H.R. 4767: Mrs. NEGLETE McLEOD.
H.R. 4781: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 4783: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 4786: Mr. KLINE.
H.R. 4802: Mr. McCAUL.
H.R. 4803: Mr. McCAUL.
H.R. 4805: Mr. NUNES, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. ROE of Tennessee, and Mr. DESANTIS.

H.R. 4810: Mr. TERRY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Ms. BASS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. DUFFY, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. HALL, Mr. JONES, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. LABRADOR, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LONG, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. McKEON, Mr. MEADOWS, Mrs. NOEM, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. YOHO, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. KINGSTON.

H.R. 4812: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi and Mr. McCAUL.

H.R. 4816: Ms. NORTON, Ms. PINGREE of Maine, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Mr. McGOVERN.

H.J. Res. 113: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. PASTOR of Arizona.

H. Res. 231: Mr. ROTHFUS.

H. Res. 411: Mr. GOSAR.

H. Res. 456: Mr. POMPEO.

H. Res. 525: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KIND, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H. Res. 562: Mr. KENNEDY.

H. Res. 609: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. KEATING, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 4745

OFFERED BY: MR. CONYERS

AMENDMENT No. 33: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay any FHA mortgage insurance claim in connection

with the sale of any mortgage insured by the FHA in contravention of—

(1) section 230(a) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715u(a)); or

(2) section 203.500, 203.501, 203.600, 203.602, 203.604, 203.605, 203.606, or 203.365(c) of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations.

H.R. 4745

OFFERED BY: MR. RICHMOND

AMENDMENT No. 34: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to recover Community Development Block Grant disaster recovery funds from any eligible homeowner recipient impacted by Hurricane Katrina or Hurricane Rita who used such funds to restore the homeowner's home to a habitable state and has made an honest attempt to utilize the funds for their intended purpose and comply with the covenants of the grant agreement.

H.R. 4745

OFFERED BY: MR. CONYERS

AMENDMENT No. 35: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay any FHA mortgage insurance claim or in connection with the sale of any mortgage insured by the FHA before compliance with existing FHA loss mitigation requirements, documentation of such compliance by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and provision of such documentation to the mortgagor.

H.R. 4745

OFFERED BY: MR. CONYERS

AMENDMENT No. 36: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay any FHA mortgage insurance claim or in connection with the sale of any mortgage insured by the FHA before compliance with existing FHA loss mitigation requirements, documentation of such compliance by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and provision of such documentation to the mortgagor.

H.R. 4800

OFFERED BY: MR. HUELSKAMP

AMENDMENT No. 1: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule entitled "Importation of Beef From a Region in Brazil" published by the Department of Agriculture in the Federal Register on December 23, 2013 (78 Fed. Reg. 77370 et seq.).

H.R. 4800

OFFERED BY: MRS. HARTZLER

AMENDMENT No. 2: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement section 12106 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-79; 128 Stat. 980), section 11016(b) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246; 122 Stat. 2130), or the amendments made by such sections.

H.R. 4800

OFFERED BY: MRS. BLACKBURN

AMENDMENT No. 3: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) Each amount made available by this Act is hereby reduced by 1 percent.

(b) The reduction in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the following mandatory accounts:

(1) "Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund".

(2) "Commodity Credit Corporation Fund—Reimbursement for Net Realized Losses".

(3) "Child Nutrition Programs".

(4) "Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program".

H.R. 4800

OFFERED BY: MR. BLUMENAUER

AMENDMENT No. 4: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to provide any benefit described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (E) of subsection (b)(2) of section 1001D of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308-3a) to a person or legal entity if the average adjusted gross income (as defined in subsection (a) of such section) of such person or legal entity exceeds \$250,000.

H.R. 4800

OFFERED BY: MR. BRIDENSTINE

AMENDMENT No. 5: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce the final rule entitled "Milk in the Northeast and Other Marketing Areas; Order Amending the Orders" published by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture in the Federal Register on April 23, 2010 (75 Fed. Reg. 21157 et seq.).

H.R. 4800

OFFERED BY: MR. CONNOLLY

AMENDMENT No. 6: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to a Member of Congress or the spouse of a Member of Congress through any agriculture program administered by the Secretary of Agriculture (or by any agency of the Department of Agriculture) that provides financial support (including incentives, payments, loans, and contracts) to persons based on the business of agriculture in which such persons are engaged.

H.R. 4800

OFFERED BY: MR. ROYCE

AMENDMENT No. 7: Page 16, line 14, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$15,500,000)".

Page 48, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

H.R. 4800

OFFERED BY: MR. GALLEGO

AMENDMENT No. 8: Page 3, line 4, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$3,869,000)".

Page 82, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$3,869,000)".